Perfect—

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1961. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

Further Failures in Great Britain.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Important from India, China and Japan.

Dispatch from General Havelock at Lucknow.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACKING CANTON.

A New Convention Negotiated Between the United States and the Japanese.

The *Arago*, Capt. LINES, from Havre and Southampton on the 16th December, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Niagara*, from Boston, arrive l at Liverpool on the 14th.

The British Parliament adjourned its sittings on the 12th, until the 4th of February next, the royal assent having been previously given to the Bank Issues Indemnity bill.

Detailed accounts had been received from India, but they do nothing more than fill up the outline previously received by telegraph, and give no fresh news.

The Danish Council of State had authorized the Minister, Herr KRIEGER, to bring in a bill for the loan of £300,000 sterling, at 8 per cent., secured on the finances of the whole kingdom.

Advices from Constantinople, received at Vienna, announce that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had quitted the Turkish capital, on board the Lloyd's steamer, which had sailed for Trieste.

Twenty-seven nuns of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul were about to leave Paris for China.

In pursuance of an arrangement with the Porte, the French Government has appointed a French Consul at Ibralla, in Wallachia, on the Danube.

The commercial crisis had become more aggravated at Smyrna, and was increased by the fall in the prices of almost all kinds of commodities.

It was said that the King of Portugal's marriage will take place in April next.

Lord PANMURE read a letter from Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, in the House of Lords, on the day of prorogation, in which he effectually disproved the report that he had been on ill terms with Lord CANNING at Calcutta.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON was elected member for Ashton by a large majority over his opponent.

The Shah of Persia had ordered FERUKH KHAN to leave Paris in January and travel for two months in other countries of Europe.

The Belgian elections had resulted in a large Ministerial majority in favor of the Liberal policy. There were 108 members to be elected; of these, 70 of the new Deputies belong to the Liberal side, and only 38 to the Opposition.

It was rumored at Vienna that news had been received from Constantinople, to the effect that the Porte, acting with the consent of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris, had issued a firman for the dissolution of the Divans in the Danubian Principalities, but the statement required confirmation.

A dispatch from Turin, of the 14th, says: "The opening of the session has just taken place. The King was received with enthusiasm by the Parliament and by the people, who came in crowds to see him."

An engineer of the Austrian Navy had arrived in Paris, to superintend the construction of four screw ships-of-war, for the stations of Trieste, Venice and Pola. It was said that he intended visiting, previously, the dockyards of France and England.

JOHN EDWARD STEPHENS, of the late London and Eastern Bank, had failed to appear before the Bankruptcy Court of Edinburg, after several days' examination, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

HENRY SMITH BRIGHT, formerly a large corn merchant at Hull, had been sentenced to penal servitude for ten years for forgery.

No further progress had been made in the launch of the *Great Eastern* steamship.

Some very heavy failures had been announced.

Trade in the manufacturing districts of England was generally bad. At Leeds, on the 15th, the cloth markets were very inanimate, there being few purchases made. Two local failures were announced viz., the firm of SAALFELD BROTHERS, of Leeds, London and Hamburg, in the woolen trade, liabilities about £200,000; and S. C. LISTER & Co., of Halifax worsted spinners. The woolen market at Huddersfield was very quiet, and prices a shade lower, both for goods and wool.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The Latest London Money Market.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Dec. 16.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 ₱ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.30 ₱ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 2-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

At Hamburg, owing to the commercial derangements, no foreign exchange quotations have been published.

The quotation of the exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 109 ₱ cent. for first-class paper. At the present rate of discount here there is consequently no profit on the transmission of gold from this country to the United States.

The English funds have been dull throughout the day. Consols, which after regular hours yesterday left off at 91½@⅝, opened at 91⅜@½, and remained without the slightest alteration to the official close Susequently there was a better tendency, and transactions took place at 91½. Bank Stock closed at. 217@219; Reduced and New Three ₱ cents., 91⅛@⅜; India Bonds, 33s.@25s. discount, and Exchequer-bills, 4s. discount to par.

In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities were obtainable at 5 ₱ cent. for short periods, and at 6@7 ₱ cent. till the dividends. At the Bank there is still an active demand, but in the open market the choicest bills can be negotiated at 9⅛@9½ ₱ cent.

The foreign stock-market has been buoyant, especially Turkish, which marked as high as 94; after 4 o'clock there was a further rise, the final quotation being 94⅞ to 95⅛, or fully 2 per cent. above the last price yesterday. Brazilian Five per Cents. were negotiated at 96½; Mexican, 18⅛; for the account, 19⅛; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 75 and 75⅜; Portuguese, 44 and 43⅞; Russian Five per Cents., 104; ditto Four-and-Half per Cents., 96½ and 97; Sardinian, 84½; Spanish New Deferred, 25¼ and ⅜; Turkish Six per Cents, 92⅜ and 93⅞; for the account, 93¾ and 94; and the Four per Cents. Guaranteed, 99¾.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates on Paris were lower than last post; Hamburg was nominally about the same, but little business was transacted. Prime bills on Amsterdam were in demand at a fraction below previous quotations.

The final prices of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 40c. for money, and 66f. 65c. for the end of the month, showing a fractional decline.

About £210,000 of gold was taken to the Bank to day. £110,000 was Australian, and a great part of the remainder Russian.

The letters from Paris state that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France continues to increase, an that all mercantile houses are still restricting their engagements as much as possible. At Lyons the branch of the Bank of France is making advances upon silk at about 50 or 60 ₱ cent. of the market price.

The letters from Hamburg of the 13th inst. are far from describing any general return of confidence. Additional failures were still expected. The total up to the present time is about 140, and the disclosures consequent upon them, it is said, "have exposed a system of bill accommodation to an extent that must sadly lower Hamburg in the eyes of the commercial world."

FAILURES, RESUMPTIONS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

From the City Articles of the London Times.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

The City of Glasgow Bank have obtained the full assistance necessary to enable them to reopen, and will, therefore, not have to apply to the Bank of England The Western Bank have formally notified that they cannot resume business.

Messrs. HEINE, SEMON & Co., whose failure for £700,000 was announced yesterday, have to-day received some remittances which, had they arrived earlier, might, it is said, possibly have averted the necessity for suspension. With regard to Messrs. MONZOYA, SAINZ & Co., whose stoppage also occurred yesterday, the statement is confirmed that the liabilities in this country are very small, the house in London being merely a branch of their large establishment at Bogota, New-Granada, where arrangements have been made to meet ultimately every liability. The firm in Bogota contracted the original Columbian loan, and has existed since 1825. Its mercantile operations both in that country and London were considerable until 1851, when the failure of their brokers, S. RUCKER & SONS, involved them in losses which finally amounted to nearly £400,000. Since that event it has been considered the most honorable course to liquidate gradually and avoid all further risks, the Bogota house possessing estates and properties sufficient, if realized with care, to pay every one in full. The house was considered the first firm in New-Granada, and could have obtained assistance, but they preferred the safer course, and their creditors have entirely approved of their proceedings. The bills now about to be returned from London to New-Granada will be provided for there under the general arrangements for the mass of liabilities, and confidence is expressed that not a single creditor will sustain loss. In the case of Messrs. WIENHOLT, WERNER & Co., another of the houses who stopped yesterday for £300,000, it is affirmed that, although owing to the continental failures the value of the assets cannot be accurately estimated, they were recently ample, and may still yield a satisfactory return.

Letters from Marseilles mention the failure of RALLI & APALEVRA, in the corn trade, for £280,000.

Within the last few days the failure has occurred of Messrs. H. & M. TOLDORPH & Co., Swedish merchants in London, but the amount of their liabilities has not transpired.

Hamburg advices contradict the failure recently reported of M. GEBRUDER KALKMANN. The house have notified their readiness to pay all acceptances in advance up to the 16th inst. In relation to the stoppage of Messrs. DRAPER, PIETRONI & Co., which took place last month, the following has been received from the Transatlantic Steam Company, with whom the firm seem to have a disputed account, each party, as is usual in such cases, being positive that the other is altogether in wrong:

LONDON, Dec. 12.

SIR: In your publication of the 14th of November you inserted a circular of Messrs. DRAPER, PIETRONI & Co., announcing their suspension. The Directors of the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company of Genoa feel called upon to declare that what is stated by Messrs. DRAPER, PIETRONI & Co., as regards their connection with the Company, is groundless, and further, that this connection cannot possibly have caused the suspension of that firm.

I am, &c.,
A. DANERI,
Attorney for the Transatlantic Co., Genoa.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. REW, PRESCOTT & Co., the chief and most respectable house in London connected with the Swedish trade. Their liabilities, which have recently been much reduced, are estimated at about £150,000, of which £80,000 are on acceptance. A large number of the bills remitted to them by their correspondents have been on firms here, which have lately failed, and during the last week or two there has even been a total cessation of remittances in any shape. The prospects of liquidation are believed to be satisfactory, but they will, of course, greatly depend on the sums to be collected from suspended paper. Mr. PRESCOTT was no longer in the firm, although his name was continued in it. He died about two years back, after having, some time previously, been Governor of the Bank of England.

The acceptances have been returned of Messrs. RICHARD WILLEY & Co., extensive silk mercers.

The bills have also been returned of Messrs. S. C. LISTER & Co., large woolen merchants, of Halifax. The amount of their liabilities is believed to be very heavy, but some expectations seem to be entertained that an arrangement of their difficulties may be found practicable. The firm are said to possess valuable property in royalties from patents, &c. There is a similar house at Bradford, but this does not appear to be compromised.

It is said that hopes are entertained that Messrs. HEINE, SEMON & Co., who stopped on Friday for £700,000, may find it practicable to resume.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. HOARE, BUXTON & Co., was held in London on the 14th inst. It is believed that the total assets of this firm will reach £119,000, which will give a dividend of 9s. in the pound. Mr. COLEMAN, the accountant, stated at the meeting that on the day of suspension the accounts showed a surplus of £54,000; that in his opinion then the stoppage should not have taken place; and that he had endeavored to carry out an arrangement for the assistance of the firm. Large remittances were promised from Sweden, but in the interim, CARR, JOSLING & Co. failed, and it was the impression of four eminent mercantile men who were consulted, that it was necessary the latter house should also be reinstated. This recommendation proved impracticable. The failure has arisen wholly from the commercial misfortunes of the last month in Sweden; there have been no irregular transactions, nor any excess in the partners' drawings. If the whole or greater part of the debts due to the firm were paid, the creditors would get 20s. in the pound. The business connections of the firm were considered to be of the highest respectability. It was further stated that by the end of February sufficient will be realized to pay 3s. 4d. in the pound, provided the liabilities do not exceed the present estimate, and that if the whole of the assets can be defined at that period Messrs. HOARE, BUXTON & Co., will be prepared to give their notes of hand at fixed dates. In the meantime the firm are not in a position to make any proposal. It was finally resolved to wind up the estate under inspection, and a Committee of creditors was appointed.

A meeting was held to-day of the creditors of Mr. G. H. T. HICKS, a merchant of Lombard-street chambers, who suspended on the 19th ult. A balance-sheet was submitted by Messrs. TURQUAND & Co., showing debts £151,900, and assets £23,747. It was agreed to wind up under inspection.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

The liabilities of Messrs. WILLEY & Co., silk-mercers, whose bills were mentioned as having been returned yesterday, are about £50,000.

On the 10th ult. the suspension was notified at Liverpool of Messrs. B. F. BABCOCK & Co., with houses also at Glasgow and New-York. It was then mentioned that they had been brought down by the absence of remittances from America; that a few months previously they were in possession of a clear capital of £150,000; and that they were confident of their ultimate ability not only to pay every one in full, but to secure a considerable surplus. To-day the following gratifying circular has been issued, announcing their resumption of business:

"LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Referring to our circular of the 11th ult., it affords us much gratification now to announce to you our resumption of payment.

Our overdue acceptances will be paid on presentation at our bankers, with interest.

We beg to thank our creditors for their forbearance in not pressing their claims upon us, and to express our regret at the inconvenience our suspension has occasioned them.

B. F. BABCOCK & CO., Liverpool.
J. F. JAMIESON & CO., Glasgow."

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. MENDES DA COSTA & Co., West India merchants, whose suspension was announced on the 2d inst., was held in London on the 15th inst. A statement was submitted to Mr. COLEMAN, the accountant.

The probable dividend, it was stated, will be about 8s. 9d. in the pound. At the date of suspension the accounts showed a nominal balance in favor of the firm of £73,000, less £15,000 to be written off for bad debts, and £9,900 partners' drawings during a period of eight years. The amount due from the house at St. Thomas' is £112,311, and it is estimated that, after providing £42,000 for bills that will go back upon them and diminish the liabilities on this estate to a corresponding amount, and £20,000 for other charges, that house will be able to pay about £30,000 out of the balance remaining of £50,000. The stoppage has been caused by the late heavy commercial disasters. In answer to questions Mr. COLEMAN stated that the bad debtors consist of failed houses, and that the good debts are generally covered by produce, &c. It was finally resolved to wind up the estate under inspection, and a Committee of three creditors was appointed accordingly.

Positive statements have been circulated to-day of the embarrassment of firms in Yorkshire largely connected with the wool trade, which, if confirmed, will be likely to lead to numerous difficulties among smaller houses.

The Ottoman Bank have received £42,000 in gold from the East.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

The following are the latest quotations:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois 6 ₱ c., 1875	75@77	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	75@77	76
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	75@77	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	13@11 dis.	
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct., con. '60.	76@78	
Mich. Central, 1859	76@78	
Mich. Central, 1869, (sterl'g)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	55@65	
Mich. S. & N. Indiana (sink. fund,) 7 ₱ cent., 1885	65@70	
Do. $100 shares	20@30	
New-York Central 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	80@84	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. con., 1864	88@92	
Do., $100 shares	70@74	
New-York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	67@70	70
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1875.	40@50	
Do., $100 shares	14@17	
Pennsylvania Gen. Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ₱ cent.	81@83	81⅜
Do., 2d mort. stg. 6 ₱ cent.	82@ 84	

TRADE IN FRANCE.

Paris (Dec. 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

Much depression continues among the trading classes in Paris and the departments, although no failures of any note have been announced. The commercial bills due up to the present date have, generally speaking, been paid regularly, but there is little doubt that sacrifices are made in order to meet these engagements. Great commercial enterprise is not the characteristic of the French, and, how tranquil soever the country may be under the absolute hand of its ruler, the events of 1848 and the sudden overthrow of Government amid general prosperity have introduced a routine of caution from which it is difficult to make them deviate. Much business is done for ready money, and where credit is inevitable people manage to make it as short as possible. For these reasons it is probable that the commercial or financial crisis will not be severely felt as compared with other people of more venturous or less timid habits, and less recently, or less seriously affected by political changes. For the present, manufacturing is in general suspended, and commercial operations in a great measure paralyzed. The reduction of 1 per cent. in the rate of discount by the Bank of France has not yet been followed by all the beneficial results that were anticipated on the Stock Exchange. The monthly account of the Bank, as published in the *Moniteur* of Friday, is regarded as favorable by commercial men, as it shows an increase of 46,000,000f. in its stock of bullion as compared with the preceding month; but, on the other hand, the decrease of 37,000,000f. in the amount of commercial paper discounted in Paris, and of 40,000,000f. in the departments, clearly indicates the falling off in commercial operations.

THE MONETARY CRISIS IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Advices from Hamburg, of the 12th inst., announce that the Assembly of Citizens had adopted the proposal of the Senate not to place the 10,000,000 received as a loan from Austria in the Discount Bank, but to employ them in giving pecuniary aid to some great houses on the point of stopping payment, which stoppage would be a heavy blow to commerce in general. A "Commission of Confidence" has been formed to distribute the money. On the other hand, the Treasury is authorized to lend to the Discount Bank the surplus over what it requires, not exceeding 5,000,000.

A proposition has been made to the Swedish Chambers to contract a loan of $10,000,000 to support commerce.

Norway has contracted a loan of $2,000,000 for the same purpose.

A private letter from Hamburg, of the 19th instant, says:

"The financial condition of our town, far from having improved since the 4th, has, on the contrary, grown worse—so much so that this day six or eight firms of high standing have been compelled to stop payment. Other failures are expected, and the reaction will be felt in all the commercial cities of Europe. The consternation is so great that the savings banks are crowded with persons anxious to draw out even the smallest deposits. The authorities have found it necessary to have recourse to the military to keep order."

A telegram from Stockholm, dated the 10th instant, says:

"With a view to meet the crisis, the following measures have been proposed to the Diet:

A State loan of ten millions.

Employment of the disposable portion of the loan for railways to the amount of ten millions.

Permission for the banks to issue notes bearing interest.

A delay of three months to be granted to the debtors of the National Bank.

Modification of the Bankruptcy Law."

Five additional houses have suspended payment at Stockholm. A great number of workmen have been discharged in the wood-yards and saw-mills.

Commencement of the Fourth Attempt to Launch the Leviathan.

From the London Times, Dec. 16.

More than a week has elapsed since the last efforts were made to move this vessel. As our readers may remember, the efforts were discontinued in consequence of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining anything like secure hold-fasts for the river moorings. Partly owing to the immense strain, and partly because of the peculiarly dense nature of the river bed, which prevented the anchors penetrating more than a foot or so in depth, it was quite impossible to make any effective use of this river tackle, which, at the present stage of the launch, has become absolutely essential to its further progress. In order, therefore, that a proper hold may be obtained, a regular series of large piles has been driven on the opposite side of the river, one on the wharf of Messrs. HUMPHREY'S yard, and the second a little below high water-mark, between the Water-gate Ferry and Deptford Dockyard. Each of these clumps of piling are almost similar in strength and arrangement to the piles which serve as a basis for the hydraulic rams in the yard itself, and like them, too, they have not been resorted to till the eleventh hour, and, in fact, until the failure of all other methods has literally forced their adoption upon the engineers. Both these were completed early yesterday morning, and the chains and anchors holding back the moorings by which the *Leviathan* is dragged with a double purchase towards the river were secured among them. There seems not the least doubt now but that these piles will hold their anchers fast enough, but it is by no means clear that the launch will be by any means expedited. Under the previous arrangement, in which ordinary anchors were used to hold the moorings, the chains were always breaking, even when the anchors themselves were yielding and coming in foot by foot. What chains will stand now that the anchors are secured, and cannot yield an inch? It was expected that all the arrangements would be completed yesterday in time to make another effort to move the vessel early in the morning. Unfortunately, it was impossible to complete the details of the preparations till nearly dark yesterday, when a brief attempt was made more, as it was asserted, for the purpose of trying the tackle than with any serious intention of commencing operations at so late an hour. Be this as it may, however, a tremendous pressure and strain was kept up upon both fore and aft cradles for about 10 minutes without making the smallest impression upon the inert monster, though the force applied eventually become so great as to drive the feed-pipe out of one of the hydraulic rams and snap a river mooring chain of 2½ inches. These mishaps being about equivalent to a day's work, the pressure was then taken off again, leaving the launching apparatus minus the services of the ram and chain. Both these, however, can easily be repaired and ready for work this day, when it is positively asserted that the launching is to recommence for the fourth and last time.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT LUCKNOW.

Bombay (Nov. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

Of Lucknow itself, now again, and as much perhaps as ever, the object of our hopes and aspirations—for again there is a garrison to relieve, or at least to reinforce—very little intelligence has reached us since I last wrote. This is easily accounted for. Between the Residency and its vicinity, where OUTRAM and HAVELOCK are intrenched, and the fortified post of Alumbagh, on the Cawnpore road, there is a distance, you will remember, of some three miles. While from the Ganges to Alumbagh the road is, for a party of moderate strength, perfectly clear, the remaining three miles are beset with difficulties formidable even to an army. Here are congregated in masses mutineers of the Oude Irregular force and of the regular Bengal army, armed retainers of rebel Pathan or Rajpoot zemindars, and the loose ferocious population that swarms in the bazzars of a Mussulman city; and their position, though we have no exact details of its nature, is clearly a strong one, inasmuch as it consists of a portion of the city, thus involving an attack by our troops in narrow streets and upon houses and walls held by the enemy, a mode of fighting in which, and in which alone, as we know from old Delhi experience, the mutineers show to advantage. Through such a barrier as that constituted by this formidable position it is not surprising that but little correspondence has been able to force its way. Enough, however, has by one means and another reached Cawnpore to show that OUTRAM and HAVELOCK were well holding their own at the beginning of the present month. You may remember that in a postscript to my letter of a month back I told you, as the latest news from Lucknow up to the latter days of September, (the garrison having been relieved on the 25th,) that the greater part of the city was by that time in our possession. This came by letter from Cawnpore, nevertheless it appears to have given too favorable a view of the state of affairs at the capital of Oude, for as late as the 16th of October I only read in the report of a spy, or "man of the intelligence department," that half the city was in our power. It was probably against the remaining half, and in the attempt to cut a passage to the party at Alumbagh, that the efforts of the force were directed in the engagement or series of engagements that ensued. Of the result of this hard fighting we know nothing save that Alumbagh was not attained, and, as we hear of no further actions, we conclude that Sir JAMES OUTRAM and his colleagues having experienced an obstinate resistance, determined on remaining quietly in their intrenchments till the force at Alumbagh should be so strongly reinforced as to be able to force its way through, or to attack the enemy's rear, while they again assaulted his front. And, happily, they would not have long to wait. Indeed, I cannot doubt, that while I write the great battle is already some days old; for on the 30th of last month the Delhi column, lately known as Colonel GREATHED'S, and now commanded by Colonel GRANT, of the 9th Lancers, as Brigadier, crossed into Oude from Cawnpore, and on the following morning marched for Alumbagh. It mustered 3,500 men, its losses on the march and in action having been supplied by about 400 of the 93d Highlanders, and details of the 5th Fusileers and the Royal Artillery. The column reached Alumbagh unmolested, and when last heard of, about the 8th inst., was halted there awaiting the arrival of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL from Cawnpore. The Commander-in-Chief reached that station a few days after the departure of GRANT'S force, and crossed the river on the 9th. We do not know what number of troops he took with him in person. Indeed, the fact of his crossing into Oude is as yet only known from Sir ROBERT HAMILTON'S brief telegram to Lord ELPHINSTONE from Madras, alluded to above; but, what with the 53d, the remaining wing of the 93d, and artillery, he may have added to the Brigadier's column no fewer than 1,500 men, raising the amount of the reinforcements to 5,000, with a numerous artillery. At Alumbagh itself he would find, perhaps, 1,000 effectives, with large supplies of provisions and of ammunition conveyed thither shortly before by Major BURNSTON and 500 men.

At the head of so compact and well-equipped a force, Sir COLIN would, doubtless, proceed at once against the enemy, and, accordingly, it is, as I have said, probable that already the blow has been dealt and a second central fire of insurrection been trodden out.

But it will of course be long ere the province is tranquillized, though the capital may be now wholly in our power. Oude may be expected to be for a time one great battle-field. Indeed, the more it becomes so the better it will be for us. The more of the mutineers we can get across the Ganges the less difficulty and delay there will be in tranquillizing the northwest and the less danger for Central India. And the river once crossed there would be little fear of a return in force, for those who escaped the sword in Oude would be intercepted by the English troops who by that time would be pouring up the great roads to the northwest. We need not, therefore, be alarmed because Oude has proved so attractive to the main body of mutinous soldiery still at large.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL HAVELOCK AT LUCKNOW.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAVELOCK TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH FROM CAWNPORE.

LUCKNOW RESIDENCY, Sept. 30, 1857.

Major-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM having, with characteristic generosity of feeling, declared that the command of the force should remain in my hands, and that he would accompany it as Civil Commissioner only, until a junction could be effected with the gallant and enduring garrison of this place, I have to request that you will inform his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that this purpose was effected on the evening of the 25th inst. But I must first refer to antecedent events. I crossed the Sye on the 22d inst., the bridge at Bunnee not having been broken. On the 23d I found myself in the presence of the enemy, who had taken a strong position, his left posted in the inclosure of the Alum Bagh, and his centre and right on low heights.

The head of my column at first suffered from the fire of his guns, as it was compelled to pass along the Trunk road, between morasses; but as soon as my regiment could be deployed along his front, and his right enveloped by my left, victory decided for us, and we captured five guns. Sir J. OUTRAM, with his accustomed gallantry, pressed our advance close down to the canal; but as the enemy fired with his artillery and with guns from the city, it was not possible to maintain this or a less advanced position for a time, but to become necessary to throw our right in the Alum Bagh, and restore our left, and even we were incessantly cannonaded throughout the 24 hours, and the cavalry, 1,500 strong, swept round through lofty cultivation, and the sudden interruption upon our baggage massed in our rear (*sic in orig.*)

The soldiers of the 90th Regiment, forming baggage guard, received the charge with gallantry, and lost some brave officers and men, shooting down, however, 25 of the troopers, and putting the whole body to flight.

They were finally driven off by two guns of Capt. OLPHERTS' battery. The troops had been marching three days under a perfect deluge of rain, irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages; it was thought necessary to pitch tents, and permit them to halt on the 24th. The assault on the city was deferred until the 25th. On that morning our baggage and tents were deposited in the Alum Bagh, under an escort, and we advanced. The First Brigade, under Sir J. OUTRAM'S personal leading, drove the enemy from a succession of gardens and walled inclosures, supported by the two brigades which I accompanied. Both brigades were established on the canal, at the bridge of the Char Bagh. From this point the direct road to the Residency is a little less than two miles, but it was known to have been cut by trenches, and crossed by pallisades at short intervals, the houses also being all loop-holed. Progress in this direction was opposed, so the united column pushed and deployed along the narrow road which skirts the left bank of the canal. Its advance was not seriously interrupted until it came opposite the King's Palace, or Kissurah Bagh, where two guns and a body of mercenary troops were entrenched. From this entrenchment a fire of grape and musketry was poured, under which nothing could live. The artillery and troops had to pass a bridge partially under its influence, but were then shrouded by the buildings adjacent to the palace of FHUREED BUKSH.

Darkness was coming, and it was proposed to halt within the court of this Mehal for the night; but I esteemed it to be of such importance, not to leave this beleaguered garrison, knowing that succor was at hand, that I ordered the main body of the 78th Highlanders and the regiment of Berozepore to advance.

This column rushed on with a desperate * * * * by Sir J. OUTRAM and myself, Lieutenants HUDSON and HARDINGE of my staff, and overcoming every obstacle, established itself within the inclosure of the Residency.

The * * * garrison may be more easily conceived than described; but it was not until the next evening that the whole of my troop, guns, trumbrils, and sick and wounded, continually exposed to the attack of the enemy, could be brought step by step within this inclosure and the adjacent palace of Fhureed Buksh.

To form a notion of the obstacles overcome, a reference must be made to the events that are known to have occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa; our advance was through streets of flat-roofed and loop-holed houses, each forming a separate fortress. I am filled with surprise at the success of operations which demanded the efforts of ten thousand good troops; the advantage has cost us dearly.

The killed, wounded and missing—the latter being wounded soldiers, who, I regret to say, have fallen into the hands of a merciless foe—amount to 464 officers and men. Brigadier-General NEILL, commanding 1st Brigade; Major ——, commanding Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel BAZELY, a volunteer with the force, are killed. Colonel CAMPBELL, commanding 90th Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel TYTLER, my Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant HAVELOCK, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, are severely, but not dangerously, wounded.

Sir JAMES OUTRAM received a flesh-wound in the early part of the action, near Chuy Bagh, but nothing would subdue his spirit; and, though faint from loss of blood, he continued to the end of the operation to sit on his horse, which he only dismounted at the gate of the Residency. As he has now assumed the command, I leave to him the narrative of all events subsequent to the 25th inst.

H. HAVELOCK, Brigadier General.

* Note made at Calcutta: "Query?—" It became necessary to throw our right, &c., and retire our left."
† Havelock.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Negotiation of a Further Treaty Between the American Consul-General and the Japanese.

We find the following important letter, and the articles of a new treaty subjoined, in the *Friend of China* of Oct. 31:

UNITED STATES' CONSULATE GENERAL,
SIMODA, Japan, July 6, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information copy of a convention that I have made with the Japanese.

It is proper that I should inform you that the relative values of gold and silver are quite different in Japan to what they are in other parts of the world.

In the United States the relative value of gold to silver is as 1 to 16, but it is about 1 to 1 to 3 1-7th, so that although the Japanese give the same weight of their gold coin as the foreign coin they receive, yet, owing to the difference of relative values, a loss ensues of more than 75 per cent. on foreign gold, as compared with silver.

To illustrate the operation of the 3d article of the Convention, I would state that where Americans have heretofore paid $100 in silver, they will now pay $34 50. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
TOWNSEND HARRIS.

To JAMES KEENAN, Esq., United States Consul, Hong Kong.

For the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the empire of Japan, and after due deliberation, TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul-General of the United States of America within the empire of Japan, and INOWOUYE, Prince of Sinano, and NAKAMOERA, Prince of Dewa, Governors of Simoda, all having full powers from their respective Governments, have agreed on the following articles, to wit:

ART. 1. The port of Nangasaki, in the principality of Hizen, shall be open to American vessels, where they may repair damages, procure water, fuel, provisions, and other necessary articles, even coals, where they are obtainable.

ART. 2. It being known that American ships coming to the ports of Simoda and Hakodade cannot heve their wants supplied by the Japanese, it is agreed that American citizens may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodade, and the Government of the United States may appoint a vice-consul to reside at Hakodade.

This article to go into effect on the 4th day of July, 1858.

ART. 3. In settlement of accounts the value of the money brought by the Americans shall be ascertained by weighing it with Japanese coin (gold and silver itsebues)—that is, gold with gold, and silver with silver; or weights representing Japanese coin may be used after such weights have been carefully examined and found to be correct.

"The value of the money of the Americans having been thus ascertained, the sum or 6 per cent. shall be allowed to the Japanese for the expense of recoinage.

"Art. 4. Americans committing offences in Japan shall he tried by the American Consul-General or Consul, and shall be punished according to American laws.

"Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese laws.

ART. 5. American ships which may resort to the ports of Simoda, Hakodade, or Nansagaki, for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies or to repair damages, shall pay for them in gold or silver coin, and if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange.

ART. 6. The Government of Japan admits the right of the Consul General of the United Stoles to go beyond the limits of Seven Ri, but has asked him to delay the use of that right, except in cases of emergency, shipwreck, &c.; to which he has assented.

ART. 7. Purchases for the Consul-General or his family may be made by him only or by some member of his family, and payment made to the seller for the same, without the intervention of any Japanese official, and for this purpose Japanese silver and copper coin shall be supplied to the Consul-General.

ART. 8. As the Consul-General of the United States of America has no knowledge of the Japanese language, nor the Governors of Simoda a knowledge of the English language, it is agreed that the true meaning shall be found in the Dutch version of the articles.

ART. 9. All the foregoing articles to go into effect from the date hereof, except article 2, which shall go into effect on the date indicated in it.

Done in quintuplicate, (each copy being in English, Japanese and Dutch,) at the Goyosso of Simoda, on the 17th day of June, in the year of the Christian era, 1857, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 81st, corresponding to the fourth year of Ansei, Mi, the fifth month, the 26th day, the English version being signed by the Consul-General of the United States of America, and the Japanese by the Governors of Simoda. TOWNSEND HARRIS.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *News*, writing on Oct. 30, says:

The news from the north consists of many details, each of them of comparatively little importance when taken individually, but in the aggregate very significant. The heads of the intelligence are the progress of the insurrection, the distress of the Government, disturbances in different provinces, the Russian embassy and their supposed overtures, and the Japanese. I think we may as well dispose of these latter folks first, and indeed a most surprising rumor is prevalent about them; no less than that the Russian Ambassador to China, Count PONTIATINE, on his return to Shanghae from his Japan trip, has confirmed the report that was gaining ground that the Japanese contemplate opening their country to the commerce of all nations. Wonderful if true. We have been accustomed to consider the Chinese the most exclusive and bigoted of the human race, always excepting the Japanese, and it is hard to understand how, in the short space of a few years, and under the influence of such very able and satisfactory (?) treaties as ours and the American negotiators have concluded with them, the Japanese have taken such a bold and wise step in the onward course. However, let us hope it is true. Perhaps their more northern temperament may contribute to make their heads wiser than their neighbors; and if it is true they will become a nation instead of being what the Chinese are—a people.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Preparations of the British to Attack Canton —Murder by Chinese—Exertions of the Imperial Government to Raise Funds for the War—The Russian Overtures to China.

Hong Kong (Oct. 3) Correspondence of the London Times

Lord ELGIN is here, and it is probable he will not leave the place till the results of the demonstrations against Canton are known.

We understand as soon as the whole force of Marines arrive operations will commence. The first detachment arrived on the 28th inst. in the steamer *Imperador*.

The dispatch gunboat *Cormorant* and gunboat *Banterer* arrived from Manilla yesterday.

An expedition under Commodore ELLIOT, consisting of the gunboats *Plover*, *Opossum* and *Staunch*, with some ships' boats, left Tiger Island on the 14th inst. After a cruise of several days they came out near the junction of the great west and north rivers, and arrived at Macao on the 19th inst. During the cruise several Mandarin junks and some forts were destroyed, but private property was not interfered with. The people of the towns which were passed willingly assisted in pointing out the Mandarin boats, understanding, apparently, the object of the expedition.

I regret to have to report another accident on board ship arising from Chinese treachery. The schooner *Neva* left this on the 17th instant with a valuable cargo of treasure and merchandize bound to Foochow. The following evening some Chinese passengers, assisted by the carpenter of the ship, killed the captain and a couple of seamen who were on deck. The mate escaped up the rigging, where he remained till the Chinese left the vessel, which they did after two or three hours, taking with them about $22,000 worth of treasure. When the vessel was taken possession of she was stirred into Mirs Bay, close to this, whence she was brought back by the mate on the morning of the 19th inst. Rewards are offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this act, but no clue has been got of them as yet.

The British ship *Cathaya*, which left this on the 14th inst. for Foochow, was lost on the Prata shoal on the 20th inst. The Captain and crew arrived here in the ship's boats, and brought with them about $10,000 worth of the treasure which was on board the ship.

The French Minister, Baron LE GROS, visited His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING on the 16th inst. His Excellency was received here with the usual salutes and a guard of honor.

At Hong Kong all remains quiet. There is little change to notice in imports, the market being almost clear of stocks.

Shanghae (Oct. 23) Correspondence of the Times.

A change has come over the policy of the authorities in the South. The French Ambassador has arrived in the mouth of the Canton River. The projected northern voyage is definitely abandoned. It is reported that the order has gone forth that Canton shall be taken, and I must return to my post of observation.

When we have settled our differences with the Cantonese, the scene of action will be removed to these northern ports.

Hong-Kong (Oct. 30) Correspondent of the London News.

The Imperial Government is using extraordinary exertions to raise contributions, both of money and rice. Many of the Chinese rice-shops in Shanghae have been closed in consequence of the oppressive tax on rice levied on them by the authorities. Heavy money taxes are being imposed everywhere. The court of Pekin cannot feel itself secure. For months back every nerve has been strained to gather supplies from all the provinces to Pekin. It reminds one of the old story of Dame Alice Kyteler, the Kilkenny witch, sweeping all the dirt of "Kilkenny Town" to the house of William her son. Whether the Pekin administration are trying to gather stores and treasure to appease a hungry, distressed, discontented and dangerous city mob, and

MASSACHUSETTS.

Close of the Year—Mr. Banks' Resignation—Banks' Convention in No. 7—Mr. Sumner and the Reports concerning him—Democratic Defections in Western Massachusetts—A Hard Case, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

The year 1857 is going out with us rather gloomily, in every way. It is dismal in the item of weather, and pleasant in no other respect. Down to and through Christmas, the weather was good. Then we have had snow enough to make slush, but not enough to make sleighing. Sunday it thawed a little, and yesterday a great deal, so that we paddled about the streets, and had gratuitous shower-baths from the roofs. To-day we have a leaden sky, with pretty stiff indications of one of those storms that do up the Winter's work in a thorough and compact fashion. Cold we have hardly known yet, and many see in this a cause for thankfulness, as people are enabled to save their wood; but as a warm Winter brings scarlatina in its train, the gain is not quite so great as it is generally reckoned to be. We had but sixty-two deaths last week, but there is considerable sickness, much more than the number of deaths will indicate. A good stiff spell of bitter cold weather would be just the thing for us, the weeping skies that we have had so much of for weeks past being useful only to the builders of those houses which last till doomsday. In Western Massachusetts scarlatina is raging as fearfully as it did in this vicinity two or three years ago, when hardly a family escaped its visitations.

We have Mr. BANKS' resignation at last. It came a week ago, and Gov. GARDNER immediately appointed the 7th of January for an election to fill the vacancy, thus giving sixteen days' notice to the combatants, which is quite as many as they ought to have. If the Republican members of the House really asked Mr. BANKS not to resign, but to remain and lead them, they were disappointed; and they deserved to be, for though Mr. BANKS would not hesitate to resign the Governorship for a Senatorship, he is not so unwise as to refuse the former to remain in a body where he was once the first man, but where he could only hope hereafter to be the second. If his ambition pointed Congressward, he never would have run for Governor, and having succeeded in his last move, and that brilliantly, he is not about to give up the "comfortably-wadded" Chair in the Governor and Council's Chamber in the State-house, to lead in a helter-skelter, Donnybrook-Fair-sort of fight, with broken heads instead of laurel for crowns. Gov. BOUTWELL used to say that the Executiveship of Massachusetts would be a very pretty place, if it were not for the offices the Governor had to give away; and as most of those offices have been taken from him, being now filled by popular election, Mr. BANKS is destined to have a comfortable time for a year, at least, unless Mr. SUMNER should retire and leave a vacancy in the Senate.

The Banks men of the Seventh Congressional District are to hold a Convention on Jan. 1, 1858, at South Reading, to name Mr. BANKS' successor; for such, unless we are all mistaken, will be the amount of their action, though something will depend upon the conduct of the Convention, when so many gentlemen are aspiring to the nomination, with the chances in favor of the worst of the legion. The South Reading Convention is not called as exclusively Republican, but it is to be composed of Americans as well as Republicans.

I have seen no call for a Democratic Convention, though it is not six weeks since the Democratic papers hinted very strongly at a coalition with the Gardner Americans, and had hopes of success in that way. Lecompton is the magical word that has spoiled their chances, rendering them eminently "disastrous chances." The Americans are quiet, thinking, perhaps, that times will mend with them as they may, "like sour ale in Summer."

The talk about Mr. SUMNER'S health, and of his inability to attend exciting sessions of the Senate, —which may be held to mean *any* sessions in these exciting times,—and of his being excused from serving on any Committee, has revived the belief that he does not mean to hold his seat much longer, and that the Legislature, at the very next session, will be called upon to choose his successor. It is reported that he was long since convinced that he ought to retire from active life, and that he was prevented from proceeding in accordance with his convictions only by the remonstrances and representations of his friends, who can't bear the thought of seeing in his place one of the more rough-and-tumble Republicans, a representative man of the class into whose hands the good things now pass, almost as matter of course. You are perhaps, aware that there are two extreme classes among our Republicans, composed of men susceptible of being defined in various ways. The one class is composed of persons who are sincere Anti-Slavery men, "and did behave as *sich*" in times when it cost something to do so. The other is made up of men who are Republicans, because the sun in Massachusetts shines only on the Republican side of the hedge at this time, but who, with a devotion worthy of the sun-flower itself, are ready to follow the sun when it shall shine on the other side of the hedge. The first-mentioned are accused of "mutual admiration," which is, perhaps, a well-founded accusation, the cause of which is to be sought in the lack of anything to admire in the other Republicans. They are considered exclusive in their notions, and are partial to clean linen and hole-less gloves. They would consider Mr. SUMNER'S resignation at this time a first-class calamity, as removing a gentleman from a place where gentlemen are getting to be very rare. What his intentions are I do not know, nor, do I believe, does any one, if indeed they are clearly known to himself. One story is, that he will make a journey to Egypt and India, which I take to be a joke. If seriously indisposed, his duty to his country, and to himself, points to a resignation of official life. There are duties attached to the Senatorial office which ought to be discharged, but which cannot be discharged by an invalid.

We are already hearing something of the State officers that are to be removed after the inauguration of Gov. BANKS. Capt. HAYNES, of Waltham, is put down for the Wardenship of the State Prison; for which place he was an aspirant under Gov. GARDNER; but the Governor, who had a fanciful notion that to work for his benefit was honor enough, (and so it was, but in political affairs honor is a kickshaw, and is not to be named with the regular course of spoils,) would do nothing for the Captain, though the Captain had done much for him. It was Gov. GARDNER'S capital weakness that he would not aid his friends, but reserved most of his favors for toadies, who could do him no service when he was in most need of it. This sent all the working politicians of any power into the other parties, and the Governor was landed high and dry in November. Mr. HAYNES is in the Senate, so that the present Warden will have a few months more of life, and may not be executed until next Spring.

Mr. Postmaster-General BROWN has done something for which we are thinking of giving him a service of plate. He has turned Dr. LORING out of the Salem Post-Office, and given the place to Mr. MESSERVEY, an excellent man, though I never heard that he was much troubled with Democracy. The Doctor used to be a violent Abolitionist, —so violent that when the English Government was demolished by Gen. CASS' "Right of Search" affair, the Doctor demolished the General in a pamphlet of singular ability, which was strongly approved by Mr. GARRISON and other gentlemen who are entitled to confer degrees in *that* College, —and was a warm supporter and personal friend of the late Mr. RANTOUL, when that statesman was engaged in making his attacks on the Fugitive Slave law. He was a Coalitionist, too, and accepted office under Gov. BOUTWELL, and advocated the election of Mr. SUMNER to the United States Senate. When Mr. RANTOUL died, he ratted, and became a zealous Pro-Slaveryite, in reward for which he was made Postmaster of Salem, said to be the best place of the kind in New-England, the Boston Office only excepted. He has the reputation of having written an editorial article for a Democratic paper, just after the Brooks outrage, in which the assault on Mr. SUMNER was commended, in truculent language. His reward is now before him. He has been permitted to resign his place, which is delicate English for being told that he might go out if he hadn't a particularly strong desire for being put out. There are as good men among our Hunker Democrats as breathe, but they are not renegades; and if the Administration shall confer its favors on them, its conduct will meet with the approval of the people in the proportion of a thousand to one. The Lowell Postmaster is in the same leaky boat with his Salem brother, and probably will share his fate. The Doctor's treatment has alarmed the remnant of the Pierce office-holders, for they justly argue that if he wouldn't be allowed to hold what he had so fairly earned, none of them can be considered safe. Were it not for the Lecompton business, the President would be decidedly popular in Massachusetts, because of his evident sense of justice in all official appointments.

In western Massachusetts the Democrats are showing a disposition to go with Mr. DOUGLAS. WHITING GRISWOLD is leading them off to the Illinoisan. Mr. GRISWOLD is of Greenfield, in Franklin County; has served in both branches of our Legislature, was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and has been a candidate for Congress. He was one of the Democratic *State* delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and was at the head of those New-England men in that body who led the way in serving President PIERCE after the fashion that Banquo was served by Macbeth. He took part with those Southern men who brought forward Mr. BUCHANAN, very much to the anger of some of his colleagues, who, having nothing to lose, were astonished to see him act independently, forgetting that he resembled ALEXANDER the Great in the fact that he had hope left. He had no mean part in bringing about Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination, and naturally expected something handsome in return for his labors of love—of office. The collectorship of Boston was what he had selected for himself, but as it did not please the President to select him for it, he was disappointed. He could get nothing, Mr. BUCHANAN proving as ungrateful as if, instead of being the head of the Republic, he were the Republic itself. It is supposed that his having fraternized with the Free-Soilers, and his vote for Mr. SUMNER in the Massachusetts Senate, were remembered against him at Washington; and if they were not, it was not from any want of "memory's monitor" at the President's ear, who kept Mr. GRISWOLD'S sins very prominently in the neighborhood of that organ. Now he has gone over to Mr. DOUGLAS, and with him, I presume, have gone the skeleton battalions of the Franklin. There'll soon be only the office-holders left to support the Administration; yet it started well, and had nothing changed since inauguration day, it would have largely increased its strength in Massachusetts. Personally, Mr. BUCHANAN was always liked in this State, and even those who are most determined to oppose the President, because of his policy—or rather his want of policy—even speak respectfully, and often kindly of the man. Our Whigs found it very easy to support him in 1856, and others might imitate them in 1860, if he would let them—but he won't.

One hundred men were discharged on Saturday from our Navy-Yard. They had been employed on buildings, which are not finished, but look like skeletons.

The January dividends will be little short of $2,000,000, or nearly $600,000 less than those of last January.

Many trials of liquor dealers, under the "nuisance act," have taken place, most of them resulting in conviction of the accused. In this way, it is expected, that all except the very "geenteelest" of grog-shops will ultimately be reached in Boston.

THYME.

How French Ladies Live Apart from their Husbands, and what they Spend.

From Galignani's Messenger, of Nov. 29.

Mme. CHARLES LAFFITTE, wife of the banker, from whom she has been judicially separated since April, 1847, subscribed on the 5th of January, 1853, an authorization to Baron DE SALIGNAC FENELON, captain in the Lancers of the Imperial Guard, to receive out of arrears of an annual allowance which her husband made her, 26,000 francs, in payment of money lent. M. LAFFITTE, having declined to pay the money, Baron DE SALIGNAC DE FENELON, in January last, brought an action against him for the amount before the civil tribunal, but the Court decided that the action must be dismissed, inasmuch as Mme. LAFFITTE had not been authorized by her husband to sign the obligation, though in such matters the Code Napoleon declares the husband's authorization to the wife to be necessary, even when she is separated from him. Yesterday, Baron DE SALIGNAC FENELON appealed to the Imperial Court against this decision. His advocate represented that the 26,000 francs had been advanced to Mme. LAFFITTE at a time when the allowance which her husband was bound to make her had fallen into arrear—an allowance originally fixed at 36,000f. a year, but owing to M. LAFFITTE'S embarrassments after the Revolution of 1848, reduced to 9,000f., then when his position improved, increased to 12,000f., and afterwards to 18,000f., and when consequently she was obliged to have recourse to the purses of her friends to purchase furniture, pay debts, and prevent seizures; and he contended that under these circumstances the authorization to receive the 26,000f. out of the arrears was one of those acts which the Code Napoleon allows a wife to perform without obtaining the permission of her husband. On behalf of M. LAFFITTE, it was stated that in the eight years after the separation, his wife had received from him not less than 518,000f., which she had spent in her toilette, and in the purchase of all kinds of frivolous things. At length he was obliged to obtain the nomination of what is called a "judicial council," to control her expenditure; before he did so, she represented that she owed 120,000f., and after the nomination was made she pretended that she owed 199,000f. M. LAFFITTE, in addition to her allowance of 18,000f., had set apart 100,000f. for the payment of her debts, and it turned out that there were claimants to the amount of 45,000f. for money lent, who had not received M. LAFFITTE'S authorization; that there was a sum of 14,000f. set down as due to a lady's maid; and that one person, who was named as having lent 8,000f., had expressed surprise at being made to figure as a creditor of the lady. In fact, said the learned council, the whole thing appeared to be got up to pay a gambling debt on the Bourse. With regard to the case of Baron DE SALIGNAC FENELON, the learned counsel contended that there was no doubt in a legal point of view that the authorization given by Mme. LAFFITTE was not regular, and that consequently the appeal must be dismissed. The Court, being of the same opinion, confirmed the previous judgment.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The present week at Messrs. CLARK & FANNING'S School, No. 218 Fourth-street, has been devoted to the examinations and semi-quarterly exhibition. Monday and Tuesday were set apart to an exemplification of the method of instruction, and yesterday the parents and friends of the pupils assembled numerously at 12 o'clock, to listen to the exercises in oratory and rhetoric. Dramatic pieces, interspersed with a variety of serious and comic declamations and compositions, constituted the programme.

The Clyde (N. Y.) *Times* of the 24th says a horrible murder was perpetrated in that village the night previous by NICHOLAS WARD. His wife was found dead and covered with wounds, and circumstances show WARD, who is under arrest, to be the murderer. A child at the point of death was found in the house, but the cause of its condition is not stated.

The Dead of 1857.

The Necrology of 1857 is a crowded list of distinguished names. Statesmen, jurists, warriors, literary men, famous explorers, scholars and *savans* are among the dead of the year. Science loses the active zeal and indomitable energy of KANE, the industry of HUGH MILLER, the patient study of ANDREW URE, and the research of SCORESBY and BEECHEY. Literature mourns the death of brilliant writers. Eminent statesmen are no more. The military chronicle is shortened. The British nobility of the old stock has thinned out. Art has lost CRAWFORD and RAUCH. More or less, every class of prominent men has suffered.

In a little more than one year, the class of *Explorers* has been diminished by the death of four famous men. At the end of November, 1856, Rear-Admiral BEECHEY, R. N., died in London. In the middle of February, 1857, Dr. KANE died at Havana, at the early age of 35. In the latter part of March, Dr. WM. SCORESBY died at Torquay, England. On the 15th of May, Lieut. ISAAC G. STRAIN, U. S. A., died at Aspinwall. Admiral BEECHEY was a veteran of Arctic exploration. He explored regions into which few ventured, and where, until the time of KANE, none had done so much as he. The Admiral died full of years and honors; KANE followed him, young in years but richer in fame. Dr. SCORESBY, in his day, was an authority in the same field of research; and, lastly, made the measurement of the waves of the Atlantic, calculating their force and speed, and height, and depth, and giving the world a record which nobody but he had had the patience to compile. The Doctor's description of the way he permitted himself to be blown up on the steamer's paddle-boxes, and how he was blown down again, —how the gale carried him aft, and how he afterwards crawled forward, in the teeth of the storm, —how he timed the waves and watched them, must still be freshly remembered. The name of Lieut. STRAIN will always be connected with that fearful Darien Expedition, in which incredible hardship was endured, and which settled knotty questions. BEECHEY, KANE, SCORESBY and STRAIN are gone.

The name of HUGH MILLER leads off the list of the dead *savans*. The great geologist was 54 years old when he committed suicide in Edinburg a year ago this last December. On the 2d of January Dr. ANDREW URE died in London at the ripe age of 78. Dr. URE'S *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences* is a sufficient record of the value of his labors as a chemist. In February, Mr. WM. C. REDFIELD, of this City, died, having contributed largely to the stock of our information of storm-theories, meteorological phenomena, and paleontological plans. In the middle of March, at West Point, Professor JAMES W. BAILEY died—an able mathemathician, a reliable chemist, and at the time of his death President Elect of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In England, on the 12th of August, Rev. WM. D. CONYBEARE, long a standard authority in the study of geology, departed this life at the age of 70.

The ranks of the *Scholars and Authors* have been sadly thinned. On the 12th of January Dr. ELI SMITH, one of the oldest of the American Missionaries at the Beirout Station, died at the age of 56, leaving incomplete his great translation of the Bible. On the 8th of June DOUGLAS JERROLD died at Kilburn Priory, at the age of 54. In July, at Paris, PIERRE JEAN BERANGER died, at the age of 75. In August, at Annecy, EUGENE SUE expired, aged 56. Later in August, at Hampton, England, JOHN WILSON CROKER, at the age of 76, was numbered with his fathers. On the 27th of the same month DR. RUFUS W. GRISWOLD died in New-York at the age of 42. In August, also, Rev. THOMAS DICK died at Dundee; and on the 16th of November GEORGE R. GLIDDON expired at Panama, in the 50th year of his age. To these names should be added that of the Baron VON HAMMER, Oriental scholar, whose death occurred at Vienna at the close of the previous year. The Baron was 82. Rev. JOHN HARRIS, a religio-scientific writer, died in December of last year at St. John's Wood, Eng.; and soon after, at Boston, died SIDNEY WILLARD, a veteran Professor of Harvard College, at the age of 76. Nor must CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH'S husband be forgotten; Mr. L. H. J. TONNA died last Spring in England, and soon after him died WILLIAM WALTON, a voluminous writer on Spanish history, at the age of 74.

The dead *Sculptors* are CRAWFORD and RAUCH. THOMAS CRAWFORD died at London, Oct. 10. CHRISTIAN RAUCH at Dresden, Dec. 5.

The dead *Statesmen* are MARCY, HAMILTON, BIRNEY and others. WILLIAM L. MARCY died at Ballston, in this State, on the 4th of July. Mr. MARCY was 71 years old. Two Southern Ex-Ministers to England have died; ANDREW STEVENSON in Virginia, in January, and LOUIS MCLANE, at Baltimore, in October. Ex-Secretary DOBBIN died at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 4th of August; WM. E. VENABLE, United States Minister at Guatemala, in August; JAMES G. BIRNEY, in New-Jersey, in the latter part of November; JAS. HAMILTON, in Galveston Bay, killed in the disaster to the steamship *Opelousas*, in November. Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, died in May. Several members of Congress have died. Among others, Senator RUSK, of Texas. This was a case of suicide. RUSK and HUGH MILLER are the sole instances of suicide among the catalogue we have given. PRESTON S. BROOKS, M. C. from South Carolina, whose name is chiefly remarkable from his attack on CHARLES SUMNER, died at Washington on the 27th of January.

The *Military* chronicle is very full. England has lost heavily in the Indian war; not to dwell upon the fact that considerable numbers of her troops have fallen in battle, or that *fifteen hundred* persons have been cruelly massacred by the mutineers, her loss of general officers alone has been remarkable. On the 27th of June, Gen. GEORGE ANSON died at Kurnaul, aged 59. His successor in command, Sir HENRY BARNARD, died *eight days afterwards* (July 5) before Delhi, aged 58. Sir HENRY LAWRENCE was killed in battle, at Lucknow, on the 4th of July, at the age of 51. Two days after, Sir HUGH MASSEY WHEELER was killed at Cawnpore, while heading the charge of a handful of soldiers against the crew of Sepoys who afterwards committed the terrible massacre of the English in that place Sir HUGH was 68 years old. Then followed the siege and capture of Delhi, and the deaths of Generals NEILL and NICHOLSON and Lieut. SALKELD; the latter the brave young officer who gave entrance to the troops by blowing open the Cashmere gate at the cost of his own life. At home, England lost many old officers of the Royal Navy. In the Isle of Jersey, in May, died Sir THOMAS LE MARCHANT GOSSELIN, Admiral of the Red, the oldest officer of the Navy, at the age of 92. On the 13th of May, at East Sheen, Lord WILLIAM FITZROY, Admiral of the Blue, died at the age of 74; at Plymouth, in January, Rear-Admiral ROGERS, aged 73; at Southampton, in June, Sir THOMAS BROWN, Admiral of the Blue, aged 79. Prince WORONZOFF, a veteran Russian General of the time of the Napoleon campaign, died at Odessa in the latter part of 1856, at the age of 74. In France, in October, General CAVAIGNAC, of revolutionary fame, died suddenly at the age of 55. At Constantinople, in the same month, General GUION died. The American Navy list is shortened by the death of Commodore NEWTON, at Washington, July 27.

Of the *Clergy*, the prominent names are Bishop BLOMFIELD, who died at London Aug. 5; the Bishop of ABERDEEN, died in Scotland April 15; Father MATHEW, who died in Ireland at the end of 1856; —and, nearer home, Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, who died in Brooklyn, in February. M. SIBOUR, Archbishop of Paris, was assassinated in January by the Priest VERGER, who was executed for the crime.

The *Nobility* of Great Britain comprises necrological notices for the year of the fifth Duke of RUTLAND, the Earl of ELLESMERE, the Earl of AMHERST, the fourth Earl of MORNINGTON, the sixth Duke of MARLBOROUGH, and others.

Other notable deaths were those of Dr. MARSHALL HALL and Dr. PARIS, eminent English physicians, who died, the former in August, and the latter in January, in England; Chief Justice OAKLEY, of this City, who died on the 12th of May; JOHN BARNEY, a son of Commodore BARNEY, who died at Baltimore in January, at the age of 70; JOHN M. GREGOR, formerly Governor of the Bank of England, who died at Boulogne in April; WM. RANNEY, artist, who died at Hoboken in November; and, lastly, the poor, half crazy individual, JOHN SAYERS ORR, who claimed the privilege of blowing the trumpet of the "Angel Gabriel," who raised many rows here and elsewhere, and finally died miserably at Demerara at the end of 1856. To this list might be added the names of Mr. ZIMMERMANN, Mr. BUCKLEY, and other leading merchants of New-York, who have died during the year; but our catalogue is sufficiently extended.

The New-York Democracy and the Kansas Question—Letter from Hon. W. H. Ludlow.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

SAYVILLE, (L. I.) Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857.

My attention has been called to several articles in the opposition papers, making allusions to a letter which I addressed to the Tammany Hall Committee, in reply to their invitation to address the meeting of the 23d inst., which letter I believe has not been published. The reference made in those articles to my position on the Kansas question, seems to make it necessary that position should be distinctly understood. I am happy that we have arrived at a stage of this question not involving Slavery. No sane man believes that there is the slightest prospect of its establishment in Kansas. That is no longer an issue. White men are now in interest, and whatever direction the question may hereafter take, I shall reserve all my sympathies for my own race. I shall indulge in no false philanthropy for the men of Kansas. I shall adopt the test,—what affect will such and such a proposed measure have upon the Democratic Party of the Union, and more particularly upon the Democratic Party of New-York. I have already applied in my judgment this test to the present position of the Kansas question, and am well satisfied that any attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, and upon the people of Kansas, will be a great wrong in itself, will lead to almost endless turmoil and civil war in Kansas, and will be a deadly blow to the Democratic Party.

Governor WALKER and the papers, with one exception, published in Kansas, have declared that the people of that Territory will resist every attempt to put in operation a State Government under the Lecompton Constitution. All the reliable reports from that Territory confirm this. If that Constitution be adopted by Congress, the Federal troops must be called upon to enforce it; and does any one suppose that such a deadly contest as would then arise in Kansas, could go on without enlisting the active sympathies, and still more active efforts of representatives of every State of the Union. I regard it then as far more sound in policy, and better tending to the preservation of peace, to meet this difficulty at the threshold. Our party went into the contest of 1856, solely upon the great principle of self-government. I was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, which adopted that principle as the essential part of the platform of the Democratic Party. I have always considered that principle as applicable not only to the determination of the question of Slavery by the people of the Territory, but as applicable to every internal question, and that the phrase "domestic institutions" was used to cover every question referring to the affairs of the Territory, such as banks, qualifications for electors, and the numberless details of a Government. This view, I believe, is that entertained by the great mass of our party.

I recognize the imperative right of a State to admittance into the Union, with the presentation of a Constitution republican in its character. But, at the same time, I would, under all circumstances, oppose any such admission, when I had reason to believe that Constitution, so presented, was not only not the embodiment of the views and wishes of the majority of the people, but that it was in opposition to such, and was the offspring of chicanery and fraud. There can be no doubt that the Constitutional Convention of Kansas represented a minority of the people. For this the men of Kansas are greatly to blame. They should have voted. But it is notorious that a large portion of the delegates to that Convention, including its President, Mr. CALHOUN, were only elected upon their written pledge that they would go for the unconditional submission of the whole Constitution to the people; and it is likewise a notorious fact that, when asked why they forfeited their pledges so made, and submitted a single question in a cheating form, their reply was to the effect that, if submitted in any fair form, so that the people could get at it upon its merits, it would have been voted down by a vote of ten to one. All these points are not hid "under a bushel." They are patent to the whole country. They have been made the great question of the day. And the Democratic Party are now called on to take their position.

To dodge the issue, to wink at the consummation of a fraud, under legal forms, to connive at a wrong, to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, in violation of their well-known wishes, in violation of the principle of self-government, and the Cincinnati Platform, to split hairs or pettifog upon a great public question, are all unworthy of the Democratic Party. Whatever great success in the history of our country the Democratic Party has achieved, it has ever been by a bold, courageous, decided policy, by a firm stand in favor of the right, without the slightest regard for exigencies or consequences. The adoption of such a policy endeared JACKSON in the hearts of the people. It will endear every Democratic leader who adopts it. I am happy that the President in his Message, with his characteristic wisdom, does not recommend the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. If some of his indiscreet friends will only leave this question where he leaves it, all will be well. The approval and indorsement of the President in his Message by the Democratic meetings, I understand to be, of his exact position in the Message, and not that of the interpreters of it. The indications now happily are, that this whole question will take a favorable turn.

The President has most wisely intrusted Gen. DENVER to recognize and protect the election called by the Legislature of Kansas for the 4th of January. The whole matter will now probably come before Congress with two returns. One, of the Lecompton Constitution, with or without Slavery, voted for on the 21st of December by a small minority of the people. The other, a vote on the 4th of January, against the whole Lecompton Constitution by a large majority of the people of Kansas. In the instructions of Gen. DENVER, the President seems to recognize the entire validity of the latter vote. Should the question then come before Congress in this shape, I hope that steps will be taken to send back the whole subject to the people of Kansas, with suitable provisions to enable them to begin *de novo*. On the question as it now stands the duty of every Democrat seems clear. Let every latitude of opinion be conceded. Frown down and put down every attempt to proscribe or read out of the party, or assail the motives of such Democrats as DOUGLAS and WALKER, or those who coincide with them in their views on this question. Let every States-Right Democrat of New-York, having the integrity of his party at heart, inquire first what is right, and then what is demanded of the Democratic Party of New-York. Let him take no step on any public question which will jeopardize the power attained after our hard-fought battle of last Autumn; let him reflect that his first duty is to the Empire State, and if at any time doubts arise as to party policy, let him refer back to the time-honored principles of our party, to the Cincinnati platform, upon which we achieved our great victory of 1856. Thus can we refer every attempt at division in our ranks, and perpetuate Democratic rule, upon which depends the prosperity and welfare of our State and Union.

A few words in relation to a Southern view of this Kansas question, and I am done. I take this opportunity of adding my testimony to the honesty, the truth, the integrity, both personal and political, which have ever been the characteristics of Southern statesmen. The great mass of the Southern people care but little about this Kansas question in its present form. Long ago all idea of making Kansas a Slave State was abandoned. The only question upon which they could feel any direct interest, is already qualifiedly submitted by the Lecompton Convention, and though that Convention denied all future interference with a few hundred slaves now in that Territory, that point is too small a one and too immaterial to draw the South into a general advocacy of its proceedings. A portion of the conservative press of the South have already taken a noble and disinterested ground against the consummation of the Lecompton fraud. I am rejoiced to see the whole question assuming such a form as removes the probabilities of any sectional agitation growing out of it.

An Ultra Southern View of the Kansas Question.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

We publish this morning, which is as early as our space would permit, the really able and ingenious speech of Senator DOUGLAS on the Kansas-Lecompton Constitution, delivered in the Senate on the 9th inst. We do not hesitate to say that, as regards the issue between Gov. WALKER and Mr. BUCHANAN, and standing upon the premises admitted by the latter, *Mr. Douglas is triumphant.*

This speech abundantly proves that if Mr. DOUGLAS is invincible when right, he is terribly subtle when wrong. As we before said, the supporters of the Administration in this issue *cannot defend it upon Administration grounds.* They must adopt the argument of the *Delta*, or be driven shamefully to the wall; there is no alternative between that and a disgraceful defeat in the arena of argument. They must go back to the beginning, and repudiate the dictatorial course of WALKER and the instructions of Mr. BUCHANAN covering that course—repudiate the urgent recommendation, backed by Mr. BUCHANAN, that the whole Kansas Constitution, with all the domestic institutions to which it related, should, as a condition of its acceptance, be submitted to the direct ratification of the popular vote—repudiate the opinion expressed in Mr. BUCHANAN'S message that the Kansas bill required the reference of *any* portion of the Constitution to the people; and after that they must adopt our theory that the Lecompton Convention, clothed with general and unconditional powers to form a State Constitution, represented the sovereignty of the inchoate State; that, thus plenarily empowered, and legitimately embodying the sovereign will of the people whom it represented, it could submit the Constitution as a whole, in detail, or not at all, without detracting from the legality of the instrument, or impairing the right of the people to form their domestic institutions in their own way, inasmuch as the way provided by the Convention was by rightful and logical construction the way desired by the people. They must do this, we say, or be vanquished in the contest.

As for our having gone over to the President on this Lecompton question, with which we have been charged, it is as stupid as unwarrantable to infer any thing of the kind. Mr. BUCHANAN has come over to us on one single point, to wit: *the propriety of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.* That position we held before, and showed good reason for holding it. We are glad to find Mr. BUCHANAN there, but his reasons for being there are not satisfactory. We are not at the President's table; he is at ours. We gave the banquet, and he came to it, without showing an authentic ticket of invitation, or coming in at the right door. As long as he has come, however, he is welcome; but he can't show, upon his own reasoning, his right to be where he is. That is all.

The pervading error of Mr. DOUGLAS' speech consists in his confounding questions that pertain legitimately to Congress for discussion and decision, with questions which the people of a State alone can rightfully consider and determine. Mr. DOUGLAS himself recognizes the legal existence of the Kansas Legislature. Congress had already given its sanction to the same effect. By the terms of the Kansas bill, the people being "left free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way," they could not have proceeded to do so in a more appropriate manner than by framing a Constitution under an act of the Legislature, calling a Constitutional Convention, which was, undeniably, a "rightful subject of legislation." Having done this —having held a Convention—having framed a Constitution, and provided a mode of their own for its definite adoption and execution, Mr. DOUGLAS wants Congress to compel them to form their domestic institutions, not in their own way, as indicated, but as he would have them formed if he were a citizen of Kansas, and as he thinks the people of Kansas ought to form them. This would be destructive of the essence of State sovereignty in the very act of creating a State, and contradictory of the terms and spirit both of the Kansas bill and Cincinnati Platform. Congress may, if it choose, refuse admission to a new State; it my subjugate it to the condition of a province. These things it may do as acts of sheer power. But it cannot, under pretext of Constitutional duty, or under pretext of carrying out the Kansas bill, disregard the action of the Lecompton Convention, or reject the Constitution adopted in the manner provided by that Convention. Never!

Whether the course of Mr. DOUGLAS, on this Lecompton Convention, will lead to his expulsion from the National Democracy, remains to be seen. *We are inclined to think it will not, unless he chooses to walk out himself; and in that case he may, like Sampson, bear away the gates of the Northern wing of the party, and produce a general stampede from the old inclosure.* As for the Southern wing of the party, that portion represented by such papers as the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, conceding that Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DOUGLAS stand upon the same ground abstractly, will be ready, no doubt, to shake hands, after a bit, with DOUGLAS, WALKER & Co., and their Northern Democratic supporters, over the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, and a new order of things of which "Free Kansas" will be the leading feature. Thus *aggression* will continue to be the winning policy at the North, and *submission* the winning policy at the South, of a hocus-pocus, spoils-seeking, thimble-rigging, Union-saving National Partyism. At all events, such is not an impossible result.

The Administration and the Action of Commodore Paulding.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

The Kansas affair has been entirely supplanted by the new trouble in which the President is so unexpectedly involved by the rash, precipitate and unauthorized proceedings of Commodore PAULDING in the arrest of General WALKER within the territory of Nicaragua, and the breaking up of his enterprise. This incident threatens to kindle a new dissension in the ranks of the Democracy. The flame will grow and rage more violently as the news passes southward, until, reaching the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, it will, like a prairie fire, sweep everything before it, and involve the whole South in one grand conflagration of fillibuster *furore*.

At the North, WALKER, his character, motives and schemes, are held in little favor, and his defeat, by what means soever, will cause little grief. But in the South it is very different. The fillibuster feeling is a very prevalent one among the warlike Southrons, and this feeling has received a new and powerful impulse from the failure of the South to secure Kansas as a Slave State. Southern expansion is now the great idea, as essential to maintain, at least, an approach to equilibrium of the North and South, to preserve the Union, and to draw the South off from the unwise policy of seeking to extend Slavery into the northern latitudes. The Democratic Party throughout the Union will acquiesce in this policy. The acquisition of Cuba, or of some adjacent southern country, is the very best step to calm and extinguish the discord which has for some time disturbed the quiet of these States. It was wisely said to Mr. BUCHANAN a few days ago, by a gentleman whose opinion he asked as to the best remedy for the Kansas troubles: "Change the programme: substitute *Cuba* for *Kansas*, and the *Ostend Manifesto* for the *Lecompton Convention*." The President smiled and brightened up at an idea which went home to one of his warmest feelings and aspirations. All the troubles, disagreements and misadventures that may occur to him, in an Administration which begins already to be an eventful one, will be forgotten in the splendor of the realization of the aim and object of the Ostend Manifesto—the acquisition of that magnificent possession, "*Cuba querida.*"

These feelings in the South will impel their representatives to a violent denunciation of the conduct of PAULDING to WALKER. I cannot imagine a justification of such conduct. The Administration will be cleared of all responsibility in the matter. Captain ENGLE, to whom WALKER surrendered, has just arrived, and delivered his despatches to the Secretary of the Navy. A meeting of the Cabinet has been called for an early hour to-morrow, to consider this matter; meantime it is asserted that PAULDING proceeded without orders, and Captain ENGLE admitted as much this evening, saying, "We don't require orders to know how to perform our duty." The friends of our gallant navy will lament this incident, as calculated to increase the ill-feeling which already exists in Congress against that arm of the national defence. PAULDING will have occasion to make as precipitate a return to the States as he has compelled WALKER to make. The formidable, and, though often-conquered, never-subdued little fillibuster, will be here to-morrow, rooms having been taken for him at BROWN'S. General HENINGSEN is here, and was preparing to join WALKER when the news of the latter's return arrived.

The arrival of Senator TOOMBS is an event of unusual interest in the present state of parties. He proceeded immediately to the White House, and had a long conversation with the President, in the course of which he expressed his decided dissent from the President's views in regard to our neutrality obligations and our coperation with Great Britain in guarding the coasts of Central America. The hope has been indulged that, as the father of the enabling act of the last session, Senator TOOMBS would support DOUGLAS' proposition. I fear he will not, though he is much less violent than others who stand by the Lecompton wrong. He laughs scornfully at the folly and impudence of the upstart denouncers of his gallant associate chief and colaborer in so many hard-fought battles. There is no man in Congress who could wield a larger influence, and achieve a higher fame than this able debater and fearless legislator, by rising superior to an absurd and weak sectional feeling, and taking his position on the high ground occupied by DOUGLAS and WALKER. I do not despair that he will yet contrive the satisfactory adjustment of this difficulty. X.

A NEW "TOBACCO QUESTION."—The important question of the possibility of poisoning by cigars impregnated with arsenic has been raised by the recent death in France, of a priest, named BOTTARO, supposed to have been poisoned by another priest. An investigation has been undertaken, to ascertain whether it be possible or probable that arsenicated cigars can cause death by the inspiration of their smoke impregnated with volatilized arsenic, or by its admission in the saliva without such change. And very important are the conclusions arrived at. "There are four ways," remarked the investigators, in which the introduction of arsenic into the animal economy may be effected through the medium of cigars; by impregnation with a powerful solution of the poison, by its introduction into the candescent end, or as an impalpable powder into the buccal end, so that it may reach and mix with the saliva during smoking, or, finally, in larger quantity hidden in the central part of the cigar. Poisoning is hardly possible in the first or second cases. In the third instance it is inconceivable. It might occur by a combination of two or three of these methods. The question of the formation of arseniuretted hydrogen is not settled." In reading this report, we seem to be transported to the days of the Borgias, when the poisoned taper, falsely bearing the motto, "*Alus inserviendo consumor*," destroyed other existences in sacrificing its own: and when the flowers of the ball-room were scented with alien and lethal perfumes. It is well to be assured that these fabled horrors are also impossibilities. The mere suggestion of this most "deleterious sophistication" of tobacco must carry alarm and discomfort to the soul of any rich uncle in the habit of smoking his favorite nephew's cigars; while for our modern blowers of anti-blasts to tobacco it furnishes a patent and effective insinuation. This report, however, practically negatives the possibility of such a crime being successfully perpetrated; since it is only in those cases where the impalpable powder is made to mix with the saliva—in other words, where detection is almost inevitable—that this detestable expedient could be effectively employed.—*The Lancet.*

An Interesting Scrap of Modern History—Letter from M. Poussin.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Agreeably to my note of the 2d inst., I have the pleasure of inclosing the narration of what passed between Mr. RUSH and the Provisional Government as to the recognition of that government and his visit to the Hotel de Ville.

Thursday, 24th.—On the 24th February, 1848, the King abdicated in the morning, in favor of the Comte de Paris; the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M., the Republic was proclaimed at the office of the *National*; at 8 P. M., a Provisional Government, composed of MM. DUPONT DE L'EURE, ARAGO, LAMARTINE, BERANGER, MARRAST and LOUIS BLANC, was installed at the Hotel de Ville.

Friday, 25th.—Proclamations of these facts

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Duties of Police Surgeons—Report Against the Present System of Detailing Officers.

The Board met yesterday, Mayor WOOD alone being absent.

The minutes of the last day's meeting having been read and confirmed,

Mr. BOWEN submitted the following rules and regulations for the government of surgeons of the Police force, which were adopted:

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SURGEONS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I. The number of Surgeons of the Metropolitan Police shall from time to time be determined by the Board of Commissioners of Police as the exigency of the service may require, and the power and duty of the said surgeons shall be the same except as hereinafter provided.

II. There shall be appointed by the Commissioners of Police one of the said surgeons as President, who shall be the organ of communication between the Commissioners and the Board of Surgeons, but it shall be in order for either of the said surgeons to communicate to the Board of Commissioners at any time such suggestions or information in respect to the sanitary condition of the Police force or of the Station-houses in the District to which he is assigned, and to the abatement of nuisances affecting the public health, or the presence of infectious or contagious disease in any part of the Metropolitan Police District.

III. The Metropolitan Police District is divided into 14 Surgical Districts,—(of which twelve are in New-York, each comprising two precincts, with the exception of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards, each of which forms a district in itself.)

IV. To each of the foregoing districts the Commissioners of Police shall assign one surgeon for duty, and each surgeon shall in the district to which he is assigned have the exclusive surgical and medical charge, except that he may invite the aid of such other surgeons of the force from time to time as he may deem expedient.

V.—It shall be the duty of each Surgeon:

1. To report to the Commissioners of Police as often as he may deem proper, but at least once every three months, the health of the Police force and the sanitary condition of the Station-Houses in the District assigned to him.

2. To render professional services to all members of the Police Force stationed in his District who may be ill, whether such illness be in consequence of injuries received on duty or from ordinary sickness and indisposition, and to report thereon in writing to the Chief Clerk of Police on the last day of each month the cause of such illness and specifying the number of days when any officer in his District was unwell, from wounds received whilst on service, or from illness contracted by exposure to perform duty.

3. To carefully inspect and report upon from time to time to the Commissioners of Police the sanitary state of the Station-Houses, the condition and ventilation of the cells and all matters connected with the Station-Houses, or other buildings in charge of the Board of Police, within his District, which may affect injuriously the health of the inmates.

4. To attend all prisoners confined in the Station-houses in his District, on the requisition of a Captain of Police, or officer in command.

5. To attend all casualties requiring professional aid, occurring by day or by night in his District, on the requisition of a Captain of Police, or officer in command, and to visit all persons reported to have been assaulted or otherwise injured, whose cases have, or may become, the subject of investigation by the Police Magistrates, and to report to the General or Deputy Superintendents of Police whether the injuries sustained are of such a nature as to render it necessary for a Magistrate to be called to take the injured person's deposition; and when the life of the injured person may appear to be in danger, it should be the duty of the Surgeon to give immediate notice thereof to the General or Deputy Superintendent.

6. To visit from time to time all injured persons in his District, whose cases are undergoing investigation, in order that he may be able to give complete medical evidence when necessary on the trial of the accused.

7. To inspect, whenever called upon by a Captain of Police, the carcases of any animals within his district, suspected to be diseased, or any butcher meat, fish, poultry or other articles of provisions suspected to be unsound or unwholesome, or in a state unfit for human food, and to give evidence thereon in Court, when required.

8. To inspect, on the requisition of a Captain of Police, any adulterated provisions within his district, and to give evidence thereon, when required.

9. To report forthwith, in writing, to the General Superintendent, all nuisances affecting the public health, and the presence of any infectious or contagious diseases within his district.

VI. It shall be the duty of the Captains of Police to report in writing to the Surgeons of their respective precincts the names of all officers under their command, who may have been wounded or taken ill, stating their residence and whether wounded or sick, and no officer so wounded or sick shall be placed on duty without the consent in writing of the Surgeon of Police who attended him being first had and obtained.

VII. It shall be the duty of those Surgeons of Police who receive $1,500 per annum for their services, in consideration of their larger compensation, to examine the physical condition of all candidates for Police appointments whose applications shall have been favorably considered by the Board of Police, and report thereon in writing, whether such candidates possess the qualifications prescribed in respect to health, strength, statute and age. Such report shall be signed by at least two of the surgeons referred to in this section, and be filed in the office of the Chief Clerk. It shall be the duty of all the Surgeons of Police to make the examination herin mentioned whenever required by resolution of the Board of Commissioners.

VIII. It shall be the duty of one or more of the Surgeons of Police to repair to any part of the Metropolitan Police District whenever so directed by the Board of Commissioners, to examine and report upon the presence of contagious or infectious disease, upon the existence of nuisances dangerous to the public health, or upon any matter or thing within the said Police District that may be supposed prejudicial to the public health.

Mr. BOWEN presented a list of the Police Surgeons with the Districts to which they should be assigned, which was also adopted. The list was as follows:

Surgeon ——, First District, Brooklyn.
Surgeon ——, Second District, Brooklyn.
Surgeon Freligh, Third District, New-York.
Surgeon Kennedy, Fourth District, New-York.
Surgeon Gulcom, Fifth District, New-York.
Surgeon Fisher, Sixth District, New-York.
Surgeon Jones, Seventh District, New-York.
Surgeon Wells, Eighth District, New-York.
Surgeon Kimbark, Ninth District, New-York.
Surgeon Agnew, Tenth District, New-York.
Surgeon Mott, Eleventh District, New-York.
Surgeon Gould, Twelfth District, New-York.
Surgeon Ranney, Thirteenth District, New-York.
Surgeon Ives, Fourteenth District, New-York.

Mr. BOWEN submitted the subjoined report from the Committee on Discipline:

The Committee on General Discipline, to which was referred the reports of the Deputy Superintendent and the Surgeons, of the patrolmen in the City of New-York, wounded or sick from exposure in the discharge of duty, submitt the following Report:

[Here follow the names of the patrolmen reported wounded whilst in the discharge of duty, or made ill from exposure.] In connection with the duty with which the Committee was charged, of reporting the proper places to detail the foregoing, they have endeavored to ascertain how far the public interests required the detailment of patrolmen to the several places where they are now employed. The Committee are of opinion that, with the present limited patrol force, the number detailed is unnecessarily large, that in many cases there is no necessity for the presence of officers, and that in others the patrol can in the usual discharge of their duties, give all the protection to places where hitherto officers have been specially appointed.

The Supervisors of the County have appointed attendants at the Court of Sessions, and it will henceforth be unnecessary to detail officers to that Court. The men now detailed there can be returned to their respective precincts for patrol duty.

At the several police courts it is necessary there should be detailed active, intelligent patrolmen, and the Committee recommend the list herewith submitted, made up, so far as the men possessed the necessary qualification, from the sick and wounded.

At the Mayor's office, it is proposed that the Mayor elect shall indicate the patrolmen to be there detailed.

The Commissioners of Emigration require at Castle Garden eight patrolmen to preserve order, and that the laws affecting immigrants be enforced. It is desirable that the men there detailed be in part acquainted with the European languages, and that they have the confidence of the Emigrant Commissioners. The men there detailed it is recommended shall be continued on duty.

At present there are patrolmen detailed to superintend stages, steamboats, markets, &c. The Committee believe these special details are in many cases unnecessary, and that the duties with which they are charged will be better executed under the supervision of the Captains of the several precincts by the patrolmen under their command.

The Committee accordingly recommend that special details be made only to the following places in the City of New-York: Mayor's Office, Castle Garden, Police Courts, Commissioners, General Office, General and Deputy Superintendents' Offices, and Property-Clerk's Office, and that all Patrolmen elsewhere detailed be ordered to their respective precincts on patrol duty.

[A statement follows of the men detailed in the City of Brooklyn, and recommending their continuance at the places mentioned opposite their names.]

Mr. STRANAHAN apprehended that Mr. BOWEN's intention would not be fully understood simply from reading the report.

Mr. BOWEN assented, and said that in connection with it he intended to propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all special details of patrolmen except to the places and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished.

Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places there or where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangement in the disposition of the men under their command for that purpose, as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to detail the following patrolmen to the places opposite their respective names, and to order all the men now detailed on patrol duty on and after the 1st of January next. (The officers names as mentioned in the report, and also the district to which each is appointed.)

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to detail to the Mayor's office in the City of New-York, such patrolmen as the Mayor elect may designate.

Resolved, That the patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn be there continued until further direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the Deputy Superintendent of New-York be empowered to detail such number of men as detectives, not exceeding 20, as he may deem expedient.

Mr. CHOLWELL said he wished that matter to be laid over until the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. BOWEN enquired whether his objection—

Mr. CHOLWELL replied that he wished to look into it, as that he did not exactly understand it.

The report and resolutions were then laid over by consent.

Mr. CHOLWELL presented a physician's bill, for attending two policemen, and moved that it be paid.

General NYE said that the proper place to present it was to the Supervisors, who would discharge it.

Mr. BOWEN said the supervisors had paid similar bills that had been presented to them.

Mr. CHOLWELL presented a petition from the Cartmens' Association, praying for the appointment of Lamengo B. Place on detailed duty at the Mayor's office.

Mr. BOWEN observed that he was in favor of allowing the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to select their own officers. He thought it would be discourteous to these gentlemen, whose personal comfort was concerned in the matter, to infringe upon their privilege of designating the men whom they would prefer.

Mr. CHOLWELL said he had no interest at all in the matter.

The subject was referred to the appropriate Committee.

Gen. NYE presented a batch of reports on charges made against members of the force.

The complaint against Aaron Lebeneau, of the Twenty-first Precinct, for not being found on his post, was dismissed, because it appeared that his absence was caused by his wife's illness, her recovery being at the time hopeless.

The complaint against Geo. S. Lucas, for falsehood, was similarly disposed of.

That against Officers Tucker, Welpeau, and Fowler, for not being on their beat, was also dismissed, on the ground that though not precisely on their beat they were still on duty.

The complaint of Officer Gerard, of the Third Precinct, for being absent from drill without permission, was dismissed, the proof being that he was so sick as to be unable to attend.

Mr. BOWEN presented the evidence in the case of Belknap Bower, of the Third Precinct, charged with assault on a citizen. He reported Belknap to be entirely justified, and the complaint was dismissed.

In the case of Chauncey Junke, charged with absence from duty, he moved that he be suspended for three days and reprimanded by his commanding officer. Carried.

James Eldridge, of the Twenty-first Precinct, for an offence not stated, was ordered to lose three days' pay and be reprimanded.

James D. Atger, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for being off his post, was mulcted in the same penalty.

Mayor POWELL observed that absence from duty appeared to be a very common complaint against the Policemen on this side of the river.

Mr. BOWEN concurred with the Mayor, but characterized the failing as an unfortunate pleasure.

In the case of John Cameron, charged with intoxication—a charge which had not been entirely proved, though it was proved that he had been under the influence of liquor—Mr. BOWEN moved that he be deprived of twenty days' pay and reprimanded. Carried.

On motion of Mr. PERIT, the Board then went into secret session.

Discharge of Hotel Thieves—Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

In your issue of the 28th you gave an account of the arrest of two hotel theives, on the complaint of the proprietor of the Crooks' House, Chatham-street—and that they were taken before Deputy CARPENTER, and were recognized by the proprietors of the Collins House and the Wyoming Hotel as being the same persons who had put up at and robbed at their houses, &c. On the same day, (Dec. 28,) Mr. R. B. STEWART, who with others was robbed at Bull's Head Hotel, (Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue,) called at the Tombs and recognized one of them to be the very identical person whom he caught in the back hall of the hotel and offered to make a complaint and affidavit to it, but no one would take any notice of it. The next morning three other witnesses called at the Tombs and offered themselves as witnesses, but the prisoners were discharged. Now who discharged them under such circumstances? As near as I can understand, the Cellamore House, the Collins House and the Bull's-head Hotel, the Wyoming Hotel and the Crooks' House have all been robbed by these same fellows and the proof was offered—but the prisoners were gone. Can you give any light?

Yours, J. T. BENTON, Bull's-head Hotel, Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

Affairs on the Coast of Africa—The French Apprentice System, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

The Portuguese claim to sovereignty over a portion of the west coast of Africa is in a fair way to be disputed by more than one European power. The claim is founded upon discoveries in 1486; but the Portuguese authority has been merely nominal until of late years, when it has been occasionally asserted. There is a Governor resident at a station on the coast, and he has a small naval force and a body of marines under his command. The British Government have disputed the claim, and some time ago sent a force to the Congo, and expelled a body of Portuguese marines. The French Government now disputes it, and persists in purchasing slaves on the Congo river for *apprenticeship* in the French West Indies. The Portuguese Government has undertaken to drive off the French slavers by force, and to capture and condemn the American slavers. We shall hear more of the matter ere long.

Will the British Government support the French in opposition to the interference of Portugal? If sincere in the intention to suppress the Slave-trade, she may. The Portuguese have seized upon American vessels found engaged in the Slave-trade within her jurisdiction. This Government will not, probably, make it a subject of complaint.

The French apprentice contract has, according to all accounts, given a fresh impulse to the African Slave-trade. Under one contract with the Government twenty thousand negroes are to be delivered in the French West Indies within three years. These islands will, by this supply of involuntary labor, be soon restored to their former prosperity and productiveness, and their planters will be enriched. Whether England will adopt the same policy, it remains to be seen. But it would now appear that the Slave Trade is restored to its pristine vigor, and is prosecuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The measures taken, under treaty provisions, by the United States and Great Britain for its suppression have signally failed. It is stated by officers of our African squadron that if one slaver out of five escape the cruisers, the profits of those concerned will be very great.

The abuses of the American flag by the slavers have been frequently the subject of complaint, and it has been, at various times, proposed to legislate on the subject. The treaty provision by which we engage to keep an eighty-gun squadron on the African coast for suppression of the slave trade is found to be useless; at least so far as our part of the engagement is concerned. A withdrawal of the squadron is strenuously advocated by some. On the other hand, if it be intended to enforce the laws the squadron should consist of swift steamers. The British cruisers have lately captured or run ashore several American slavers. The United States vessel-of-war, the *Dale*, has seized one in the Congo River, and sent her home. We shall see whether it will be possible to enforce the laws in this case, against her owners, officers and crew. ION.

☞ The public mind is seriously excited, just now, by the contemplation of a Post-Office in the Park. A number of sensitive and weak-minded individuals, who wish to pass for "lovers of nature," have inundated one of the dailies with their cant and gag about "vandalism," "pure air," "green sward," "principles of beauty," etc., etc., etc., and have whined themselves into a wish-washy state which is likely to result in their disappearance through the first spout they come near. Well, these spoons of sentiment are half right; but yet, at the same time, they are very feeble about it. We *do* need mere open space and ventilation-room in the lower part of the City—a great deal more—but the new Post-Office in the Park will not make any perceptible difference in the matter of air. We ought to have more grass and trees about—nobody will deny that—but the new Post-Office will not destroy but a very few of the dilapidated and scraggy things, which now do painful duty for trees in the triangle of pavement and gravel, which the *Herald* wheezes over as our "beautiful Park." There are all sorts of motives for all sorts of actions, and we have a shrewd suspicion that the "Old Residents," "Lovers of Nature," "Constant Readers," and other correspondents want the Post-Office in some location a little nearer their own blessed corner-lots.—*Sunday Mercury.*

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 29, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'd for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	1046	1046	10	126	1325	2047
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	116	10	16	3442	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	247	69	123	3428	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	63	72	46	124	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1046	1672	161	310	8319	2047
Last week	1750	2497	288	480	8368	2565

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	113	.....	.....	.....	181
Hudson River Railroad	321	.....	.....	400	909
Hudson River Boats	130	.....	.....	.....	957
Harlem Railroad	482	10	126	925	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	111	Missouri	—
New-York	923	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	—	Texas	—
Kentucky	—	Connecticut	—
Indiana	—	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	12
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are fully 1c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	11½c.@12c.	10½c.@11¾c.
First quality	11c. @11¾c.	10c. @10¾c.
Medium quality	10c. @10½c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality	8¼c.@ 9c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	8c. @ 8¼c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices	9c. @11c.	8¾c. @10¾c.
Average of all sales	10c. @10¼c.	8¼c.@ 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8½c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The receipts of Beeves for the past seven days (1,672) have been smaller by 300 animals than for any week during the year just closing. The lowest number before reported was for the week ending June 3. Western dealers were, with scarcely an exception, impressed with the idea that no beef could be wanted here during the holidays, especially in these times, and so we have barely a hundred Cattle reported as coming from west of New-York State. The market opened with only a thousand head at Forty-fourth-street this morning, but even this number supplied all the demand, with a few scattering animals left unsold at evening. The sales opened pretty briskly at first, under the general impression that there was a great deficiency for the actual demand. Good Cattle sold at about 1c. advance, and poorer stock advanced even more. A careful comparison of the entire day's transactions warrants our quotations of 1c. ₱ lb. advance—probably more than that, if the liberal allowance in estimating weights, made by butchers, be taken into account, and especially the wet condition of the Cattle. A very rainy day, such as we have had since morning, though annoying to the skin, is a god-send to the pockets of buyers, for Cattle always show much less in bulk when their hair is matted to the skin. Only about 100 bullocks went East from Albany this week. The present expectation seems to be that there will be a large demand next week, with fair receipts to supply it, unless there should chance to be a snow-blockade on the railroad routes.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
75.	N. Y.	C. Teed	Owner.
76.	N. Y.	Farmers	J. A. Merritt.
52.	N. Y.	Colt & Van Houghton	Geo. Ayrault.
32.	Ohio.	D. Emerson	Budlong & Eastman.
26.	N. Y.	Budlong & Eastman	Owners.
53.	Ohio.	D. Selsor	S. Ulery.
30.	N. Y.	Farmers	Wm. H. Belden.
38.	N. Y.	E. H. Shepard	Owner.
18.	N. Y.	Farmers	D. Barnes.
23.	N. Y.	T. Bloomer	Owner.
35.	N. Y.	W. T. Crittendon	Westheimer & Bro.
16.	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
16.	N. Y.	S. Sherman	Owner.
38.	N. Y.	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
18.	N. Y.	J. B. Crosby	E. Lockman.
33.	N. Y.	E. Sheldon	Owner.
33.	N. Y.	J. R. Murray	Owner.
13.	Conn.	A. M. Brush	Owner.
15.	N. Y.	Miller, Haring & Gurney	Owners.
19.	N. Y.	J. Hamilton	Wm. H. Gurney.
21.	N. Y.	Geo. Sage	Owner.
15.	N. Y.	M. Phillips	Owner.
12.	N. Y.	O. Crowley	Owner.
50.	N. Y.	Farmers	Beach & Brag.
19.	N. Y.	S. Haley	Owner.
15.	Ohio.	M. P. Farnsworth	Owner.
15.	N. Y.	G. Carey	Owner.
10.	N. Y.	R. Benedict	Owner.

J. EMERSON contributed 32 rather light Ohio Cattle, with the exception of 5 heavy Oxen. BUDLONG & EASTMAN were getting 9c. for the light and near 11c. for the heavy ones. One pair brought $227 50, or fully 11c. BUDLONG & EASTMAN were also selling 12 of their own New-York Cattle, at 10½c., and 14 heavy Oxen, for JOHNSON, at 10c.@11c. One pair of the Cattle brought $240, which was quite 11c., on an estimate weight of 1,100 lbs. net, each.

D. SELSOR consigned 53 cattle of his own feeding from Madison County, Ohio, to S. ULERY, who reports sales at 10c.@11c. They were mostly very good, heavy Cattle, rated 900 lbs. net. This was the best large lot in the yards to-day.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold here and at Bergen, mostly at the latter place, 110 State cattle for sundry parties, at 7½c.@10c. They were of various degrees of goodness, with some nearly destitute of that quality.

WM. H. BELDEN sold for himself and neighboring Dutchess County farmers, 30 pretty good cattle, mostly oxen, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

E. H. SHEPARD sold on his own account 38 heavy State cattle, rated 900 lbs. net, at 10½c. average. ALLERTON & STRAUS took 12 head at $100 each. One fat heifer brought $90, or 11c. ₱ lb.

D. BARNES sold for sundry farmers of Westchester County 18 very fair, heavy cattle. One fine animal was taken by D. CONKLIN at $117, or about 12c. The balance brought 10c.@11c.

T. BLOOMER was selling on his own account 23 fairish Westchester County cattle at 10c.@11c. They were mostly large oxen, with a few light heifers.

W. S. CRITTENDON contributed 35 very common light State cows, steers and stags, which WESTHEIMER & BROTHER report at 9c.; estimated weight, 550 lbs. net.

GEO. AYBAULT was selling 37 fair light steers for J. COLT, at 9c.@10c. They were State cattle, estimated at 550 lbs. net. Also 15 oxen and steers, of only medium quality, for J. VAN HOUGHTON, at 8c.@10c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 38 of their own Westchester County Steers and Oxen at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. A few brought 11½c. They were mostly very good.

S. SHERMAN sold on his own account 16 good heavy Dutchess County cattle at 10c.@11c. Two pair brought $460, which was equal to 11c. ₱ lb.

C. G. TEED sold for himself and neighbors 75 Westchester County Beeves of divers qualities, although most of them were heavy oxen in good flesh. One extra pair of well-fed native cattle, which weighed at home 4,025 lbs. gross, sold to Colonel DAVOR for $280, or quite 12c. ₱ lb. The balance brought 10c.@11c.

J. A. MERRITT was selling for sundry parties 76 Dutchess and Westchester County cattle at 10c.@11c. They were of different weights and qualities, ranging from medium Steers to very good bullocks.

MILCH COWS AND VEAL CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not infrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The offerings of fresh cows have been very light for the past week—more than 100 less than the preceding week. There is no marked deficiency however, and prices cannot be said to have advanced.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. The supply is very light, not equal to the comparatively light demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 10 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. Receipts are small, with only a moderate inquiry for Cows at present.

CHAMBERLIN reports 69 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 72 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. No change in the market, with a plentiful supply. Most animals sell for $35@$45 each.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The supply for the week has been small, but sufficient for the holidays. With the exception of a few "New-Year's calves," they have been quite ordinary in quality.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 126 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. for good animals. A large proportion have been "bobs," at 3c. or less, while a few extra animals brought 7c.

One very extra calf, raised by G. PRESTON, of Dover, N. Y., weighing 830 lbs., sold to M. FOLEY for $70, or 8½c. for live weight. He was nine months old, and a splendid specimen.

BROWNING reports receipts of 15 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c., with a few extras at 7c. Supply light.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 113 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports 46 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. The market is sufficiently supplied with poor calves. No good ones have been offered.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The markets are mainly well supplied and sales of to-day have been rather slow. Some very fine sheep were sent in for New-Year's which brought from $7 @$10, and even $15 ₱ head.

By our reports below it will be perceived that sheep are now sold at MORGAN O'BRIEN'S in Sixth-street.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,325 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. They have been selling very well until to-day, when the large supply and unfavorable weather rendered the market dull, at a decline from the prices of last Wednesday.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,442 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c., ₱ lb., net weight. Many lots are wholesaled at 6c.@8c. net. The market has been pretty well supplied, although there was a small number for to-day. Among the receipts was a very fine lot from A. ROBBINS of Somerset County, N. J.; 10 head of which sold to L. VALENTINE at $15 each. WM. LALOR took 12 at the same price. These were of Mr. ROBINS' own feeding, and of course were fat.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,428 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 50 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 124 Sheep and Lambs by McGRAW & REED at $3 25@$7 ₱ head.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Dec. 29:

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of

39 Sheep at	$165 75	80 Sheep at	$380 00
100 Sheep at	400 00	80 Sheep at	280 00
100 Sheep at	387 50	8 Sheep at	32 00
68 Sheep at	238 00	65 Sheep at	266 00
43 Sheep at	162 75	312 Sheep at	936 00

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

42 Sheep at	$127 75	75 Sheep at	$203 75
87 Sheep at	236 25	103 Sheep at	390 50
55 Sheep at	243 75	65 Sheep at	227 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals have been light during the week. The advancing prices of last Wednesday reached their highest point by Saturday, and are now slightly on the decline. The rain of to-day favors the buyer. The markets have been pretty well cleared up.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,047 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5½c.@5¾c. gross, for Corn fed. The yards are entirely empty.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live ..... 5¾c.@5¾c. | Dressed ..... 7¼c @7¾c.

No Distillery Hogs in market.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 5 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾	7 @7¼
Common	5 @5½	6½@7¼
York State	5¾@5¾	7 @7½
Distillery	4¾@5	6¾@6¾

Arrivals light. Weather bad and prices above the views of packers, although just now rather favoring the buyer.

Live Stock Receipts for 1857.

At the various markets of New-York City, including sales at Bergen. Compiled from the Weekly Reports of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

1857. Week end'g	Total Receipts of Cattle.	Average Price, etc.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
Jan. 7	3071	10	175	338	6,664
Jan. 14	3735	9½	246	423	9,521
Jan. 21	2497	10	180	369	5,619
Jan. 28	2977	9¾	194	246	7,644
Feb. 4	3548	9¾	236	371	9,202
Feb. 11	2545	10	263	426	8,496
Feb. 18	3227	10½	264	374	6,945
Feb. 25	3757	10½	220	504	8,950
Mar. 4	2630	11½	274	396	6,472
Mar. 11	4016	11	337	605	9,343
Mar. 18	3372	10¾	348	748	5,386
Mar. 25	3009	10	382	761	4,169
April 1	3195	10	304	906	9,397
April 8	2579	11	367	712	3,846
April 14	3326	11½	388	965	3,288
April 21	2605	12	327	1118	3,585
April 29	3417	12	327	1204	3,987
May 6	2948	11½	359	1100	4,231
May 13	3158	11¼	401	1040	3,302
May 20	2743	13	376	1160	4,257
May 27	3060	11½	370	842	4,329
June 3	1949	13	385	1084	4,584
June 10	3191	12	254	1268	6,777
June 17	2567	12	270	969	8,586
June 24	3133	12	231	887	7,338
July 1	3451	11	303	834	10,701
July 8	2744	11	253	715	10,447
July 15	4090	10½	264	711	11,825
July 22	2953	10½	229	774	11,544
July 29	3327	10	232	684	11,002
Aug. 5	2508	10½	206	729	11,818
Aug. 12	2704	11¾	257	848	11,795
Aug. 19	4332	10½	223	975	11,024
Aug. 26	2702	11½	244	711	13,836
Sept. 2	4040	10¾	220	700	12,678
Sept. 9	3334	10¾	224	588	13,944
Sept. 16	4221	9¾	225	674	13,357
Sept. 23	3635	9¾	280	824	12,046
Sept. 30	3859	9¾	199	681	12,855
Oct. 7	3352	9¾	207	557	11,513
Oct. 14	3626	8½	232	383	11,104
Oct. 21	3159	8¾	190	478	11,019
Oct. 28	2981	8¾	184	416	10,645
Nov. 4	3433	8	228	419	11,148
Nov. 11	3978	7½	171	471	11,007
Nov. 18	2381	8¾	180	401	10,494
Nov. 25	2890	9	123	278	12,592
Dec. 2	3192	8¾	154	369	6,755
Dec. 9	2649	8¾	173	480	7,788
Dec. 16	2972	8½	209	491	8,386
Dec. 23	2497	9	288	480	8,368
Dec. 30	1672	10	161	310	8,319
Total, '57	163,447		13,345	27,937	447,854
Av. weekly rec'ts.	3,143	10½	257	537	8,612

The weekly receipts of Beeves for 1856 were 3,548, showing an average falling-off of 405 head per week, or a total for the year of 21,060.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The vegetable markets are rather quiet during the holidays. Most articles continue in fair supply, and few changes need be made from the prices of last week.

Potatoes are rather dull,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the United States mail steamship *Arago*, we receive four days' later intelligence from Europe. The Financial news from abroad offers nothing worthy of special comment. Affairs were much the same as at last advices. There had been further failures in Great Britain; in the North of Europe the crises continues with very little change. Trade in France still remained in a depressed condition. The political intelligence by this arrival is unimportant. On the 12th inst. the British Parliament adjourned, after having passed the Bank Indemnity bill—the object for which it was specially summoned. From India we have interesting details of the news previously received by telegraph. Generals HAVELOCK and OUTRAM appear to be quite able to maintain themselves at Lucknow until they are finally relieved by the large force now assembled under Sir COLIN CAMPBELL. From Japan we receive the most interesting and important intelligence that our Consul-General to that Empire has succeeded in negotiating a new Convention, by which a great impetus will be given to our trade with the Japanese. That singular people really appear to be on the eve of abandoning their old policy and inviting the trade of the whole world to their shores. Letters from Hong Kong state that the British preparations for recommencing the war were nearly completed.

Our special Washington Correspondent informs us that Capt. ENGLE, of the steam frigate *Wabash*, has received orders to return immediately to Aspinwall, with dispatches to Commodore PAULDING, ordering him home for trial.

The greatest excitement exists in the Southern cities in reference to the arrest of WALKER and his men by the United States naval forces, and the movement seems to have given an impetus in favor of the Nicaraguan enterprise which cannot be easily overcome. Enlistments are now going on in New-Orleans at the rate of one hundred and upwards per day, and there are stated to be in that city and Mobile, awaiting shipment, not less than fourteen hundred men. The Texas contingent, eight hundred in number, is said to have sailed on the 26th inst.

Kansas news to the 24th is confirmatory of previous accounts of violence in Bourbon County. It is stated that several collisions have taken place between Pro-slavery and Free-State parties, and that a number of prisoners have been taken on both sides. General LANE was said to be occupying an intrenched position and determined to fight the United States dragoons should they attack him. If this was his determination, it is more than likely a collision has taken place, as an order for LANE'S arrest had been issued by Secretary DENVER, and the dragoons would be employed to enforce it.

Lieut. BEALE, in charge of the expedition to establish a wagon-road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River, has announced to the War Department his arrival in California, and the establishment of a fine road over the whole distance. The success of the expedition has been expedited in a great measure by the use of the camels attached to it, which have been subjected to trials that no other animals could possibly have endured.

The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to PETER COOPER and CYRUS W. FIELD, informing them that the steam-frigate *Niagara* will again be detailed to assist in laying down the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The stockholders of the Middlesex Mills held their annual meeting at Boston yesterday, at which the Committee previously appointed to investigate the affairs of the Corporation made their report. They recommended an application to creditors for an extension of time, and a reorganization of the management, with a resumption of manufacturing. The Committee have no doubt that a breach of trust has been committed by the Treasurer and financial agents of the Company in diverting funds and credit to their own interests. The property of the Company was found in excellent condition.

The Board of Aldermen passed upon a large amount of routine business last evening, and adjourned after the reception of a communication from the Corporation Counsel in relation to the Street Commissioner. Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN (Mayor Wood's appointment) and his Deputy, Mr. TURNER, having drawn larger amounts, under oath, for salaries, than they were entitled to. They refunded the money yesterday—Mr. DEVLIN, $1,300, and Mr. TURNER, $1,100.

The Board of Councilmen had a very stormy meeting last evening, enlivened by a little fighting, and a recess to enable a delegated Committee to the Board of Aldermen to inquire into the enormity alleged, namely, that one of their clerks had called a member of the Board of Councilmen into the lobby and violently assaulted him. The Committee reported that it was difficult to say who was in fault. Most of the evening was occupied in the efforts of the minority to prevent the passage to a third reading of the majority report of the Special Committee on reorganizing the Finance Department. Seven members were declared in contempt and placed under arrest for refusing to vote, and the adjournment was moved times without number, but when the report had got through the Committee of the Whole and was ordered to a third reading on Thursday, peace was restored, and all kinds of apologetic explanations took place among the excited belligerants. The Cortlandt-street paving job was concurred in. The grading of Madison-square was laid over. Nothing was done about the City Post-Office location, except to read and refer an offer from Mr. ALEX. STEWART, to buy the property that is tendered to the General Government for a Post-Office, for the sum of $500,000, or if it were put up at auction to bid that for it. Nothing was done about the removal of the steamboat landings. The next meeting of the Board is to-day, at 1 o'clock—it will be its last.

The Board of Supervisors concluded their business last evening and adjourned *sine die*. Before doing so, however, a very large number of applications for pay for extra services were admitted and allowed, and, as is usual at the close of a session, a large number of bills that had been lying over for some time were ordered to be paid. Three ineffectual attempts were made to appoint a Tax Commissioner in place of JONATHAN W. ALLEN. When all the papers had been acted upon, complimentary resolutions were passed to Mr. STEERS, the President of the Board, and to the clerks and assistants, and speeches were made by Supervisors FULLMER and STEERS. The new Board will meet to organize on Monday next.

The Board of Education held last night their final meeting for the present year, and with their present organization. The Annual Reports of the City Superintendent, the Committee on Normal Schools, &c., were presented to the Board. Considerable routinue business was done. An injunction, signed by Judge DAVIES, was served on the Board, restraining them from purchasing certain premises, in Oliver-street, for the erection of a school-house, at a cost of $31,000,—the said premises being, as is alleged, only worth $20,000. Votes of thanks to the Chairman, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., and other officers, were proposed and adopted unanimously.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, Mayor WOOD, as has been the case during the last five or six sessions, being the only member of the Board not in attendance. Mr. BOWEN reported a series of rules and regulations for the guidance of the police surgeons, which were adopted. He also reported a series of resolutions abolishing the practice of detailing officers elsewhere than to the police courts, the Mayor's office, the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, the Orphan Asylum, and the offices of the Board of Police, their General Superintendent, their Deputy Superintendent, and property clerk. These, on motion of Mr. CHOLWELL, were laid over. After disposing of charges against several members of the force, the Board went into secret session.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. The Ward's Island Committee reported that they had examined the bill of PALMER & Co., $225, for *three* artificial legs furnished to inmates of Ward's Island. The Committee recommended the payment. The contract for milk with Mr. MEAD was confirmed, five cents per quart. The Vice-President had written to the German Society, in reply to their communication tendering assistance in distributing out-door relief. He had stated that the Board appreciate the kindly feeling of the Society, but they decline further action, in view of the experience of past years, their want of means, and also for other reasons. The Board then adjourned.

The Excise Commissioners, since their first meeting on the 19th of May, have granted 480 innkeepers' licenses and 164 storekeepers'—644 altogether. The minimum fee for licenses has been $30; thirty licenses have been granted at a charge of more than $30. The amount received by the County Treasurer from the Excise Commissioners, and paid by him to the Ten Governors, as Overseers of the Poor, is $17,575. The expenses of the Commissioners will amount to about $1,700. Mr. J. B. AULD, Clerk of the Board, has resigned.

The Woman's Protective Emigration Society dispatched last evening a party of forty young women, in charge of Miss RICH, to Northern Indiana, where Mr. FOSTER had already secured good homes for them.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the motion for an injunction was renewed to restrain the City from giving a deed of thirty-two lots of land in Fifty-second-street, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. His Honor, Judge DAVIES, thought the grant illegal at all events, and he was doubtful whether he had power to restrain an illegal act when it could do the City no harm. If the land was deeded away, and buildings were erected, a suit could be brought to recover it with all the improvements thereon. He, however, took the papers and promised to look into the matter.

The Police of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, yesterday, made a descent upon Stryker's Bay, and arrested MORRISSEY and the "Benecia Boy," who were on the point of engaging in a rough-and-tumble prize fight. JIM HUGHES was also arrested.

The unfavorable weather yesterday impeded out-door movements, and the general markets were spiritless. Flour, Wheat and Corn were quiet and languid. Pork, Lard and Beef were lightly dealt in, while Cut Meats and Beef Hams were more freely purchased—all at essentially unchanged prices. Groceries were in slack request, yet steady. Cotton was dull and drooping. Freights continued depressed, with 697 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets have been lightly stocked during the past week, the entire City receipts for seven days being but 1,672. Of these only 1,000 were on sale yesterday, and prices went up about 1c. @ ℔ lb. on the net weight, though at these rates even the small number offered scarcely found purchasers as late as sundown last evening. An unusual feature of the cattle trade is the almost entire absence of receipts from the West,—only 125 having come from beyond New-York State during the past week. We present, elsewhere a carefully prepared table of the total and of the weekly receipts of Beef Cattle, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, during the year closing to-day. The receipts at all the City Live Stock Markets, including those retailed at Bergen from the City markets have been, for the year ending to-day, as follows:

	Beef Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
Total for 52 weeks.....	163,447	13,345	27,937	447,864
Av'ge weekly receipts.	3,143	257	537	8,612

The weekly receipts of Beef Cattle for the preceding year (1856) were 3,548, showing an average weekly decline of 405 head, or an aggregate falling off for the year of over 21,000 Beef Cattle. Estimating these at 700 lbs. net for the Beef, gives 147,000 lbs., which at 10½c. @ ℔ lb.—the average price for the year—makes a decline of about $15,000 in in the City Beef bill for 1857, as compared with 1856. The tables of weekly receipts, when compared with those of the preceding year, show that the principal falling off has taken place during the last three months, or since the financial pressure commenced.

Walker at Washington.

Roman augurs are by no means the only men who must have found it difficult to look in each others' faces without laughing. General CASS, who resembles the augur in other respects as well, must have felt the impulse, when Marshal RYNDERS, to whom not long ago he sent instructions to prevent the departure of fillibusters, introduced General WALKER to him as having been consigned to his care from Nicaragua. The General seems to have had no hesitation in laughing heartily at the thought of the official solemnities with which he had been attempting to delude the American public. It is reported that he received in an unofficial, friendly and sympathizing manner that very WILLIAM WALKER whom he had denounced to the officers of the national justice as a "lawless person,"—that he "shook hands" with him most cordially, and even underwent a compliment from Captain RYNDERS, the companion of the ex-fillibuster, to the amiability of his demeanor and the statesmanlike justice of his views.

General CASS gay and expansive way of alluding, in times long ast, to the development of the American idea and the extension of our star-spangled empire, may have forced him to this position; and if so, the respectable Secretary must be now brooding sadly enough over the truthful maxim that "unpleasant vices do become the whips to scourge us." Little could the General have dreamed when he extolled the rejection of Texas, in a letter to Mr. WEBSTER, as "that memorable example of national moderation to which we may point with pride, as worth volumes of profession," that the fillibustering proclivities of his earlier years would return to plague him in his old age, under the degrading guise of a visit from a notorious law-breaker and a patronizing slap on the back from the Ex-Captain of the Empire Club!

A telegram from Washington renders it quite certain that Commodore PAULDING is to be punished for having seized a great criminal upon foreign soil. The letter of the law, and not the spirit or the merit of the act, is to decide his fate. If the President wished for precedents to bear him out in indulgent dealing with the man who "took the responsibility" of saving his nation from dishonor and of bringing a great offender to justice, he need not look beyound the hisiory of our own people. The names of ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER recall a slightly audacious act committed by one General JACKSON, in flat violation of the law of nations, but, as he believed, in vindication of the rights and in defence of the interests of the United States. The remonstrances of Spain did not prevent the American people from elevating the transgressor to the seat which Mr. BUCHANAN now occupies, or withhold Mr. BUCHANAN himself from consecrating his best powers to the decisive old chieftain through all the best years of his life.

Nor is it by any means clear that the act to which the father of Commodore PAULDING was a party, and which unhinged the whole treasonable plot of ARNOLD, was a strictly legal one. When PAULDING, WILLIAMS and VAN WART interfered with the transit of Major ANDRE, from West Point to New-York, they did their country a great service without haggling upon the limits of the deed. Commodore PAULDING has plainly inherited the paternal promptitude with the paternal patriotism, and we fancy that Mr. BUCHANAN might count upon the national feeling to sustain this worthy son of a Revolutionary sire in his straightforward fidelity to the honest instincts of an American officer. The attempt to draw a line between the North and the South on this subject is absurd. It has not been forgotten that one of the first statesmen of the South, Hon. Mr. JENKINS, of Georgia, whose name this man WALKER usurped as a cover to his projects, utterly repudiated him but a few weeks ago. The respectability and character of the South are with the distinguished Georgian, and not a few even of the most frantic fillibusters of Louisiana have begun to discern the springs of the machine on which they have been allowing themselves to rely for the "extension of their area." The men whom WALKER leads away to fight and fall in the wastes of the tropics are not the men who pay for his manœuvres. They follow him in the delusive dream of glory and conquest—they are the fillibusters of faith and youth and fiery Southern fancies. But between the fools at New-Orleans, who give him their blood, and the knaves at New-York, who give him their cash, there is no real community of interest whatever.

The managers of the Walker movement have not the remotest idea of "Americanizing" Nicaragua. Their motive is avarice, and not civilization. Indeed nothing can be more fatal to the hopes of those who desire to see these fertile regions redeemed by American energy and enterprise, than the bloody and lawless invasions which terrify honest labor and prevent the emigration of men who look to that alone for their reward. President BUCHANAN was quite right when he denounced these projects in his message, as having postponed the settlement and civilization of that country for many years. The first step towards bringing Nicaragua under American influence will have been taken when an end is put to these piratical invasions of her soil.

City Robbery—The Street Commissioner's Office.

We need scarcely call attention to the communication sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening by the Corporation Counsel. It has a two-fold object—to meet certain censures that have been directed against the conduct of his department, and to expose the shameless manner in which the City Treasury has been defrauded by Mr. DEVLIN and his deputy Street Commissioner.

We have several times called attention to the fact that Mr. DEVLIN and his subordinates, claiming payment for services which they had never rendered, were allowed to take judgment against the City without being required to show, that they were *legally* in the office the duties of which they professed to have performed. Mr. BUSTEED now states, as, indeed, he has done before, that, being the Counsel of the Corporation, he has felt it his duty to recognize the *right* of the Corporation to appoint the Street Commissioner, and that in his judgment Mr. DEVLIN was rightfully appointed, and is the actual incumbent of the office. He has therefore uniformly refused to allow any *denial* of his right to be pleaded against his claims for payment,—but has required all his other allegations, except that of his being in office, to be established by proper evidence. We still think that in thus acting, Mr. BUSTEED has not discharged aright his duty to the City. The contested claim to the office of Street Commissioner is for the decision of the courts of law:—and it was Mr. BUSTEED'S duty to take such a course as should protect the City against the chance of paying the wrong man. Up to the time of Judge INGRAHAM'S decision, at all events, it was clearly his duty to interpose the plea which from the beginning he has ignored.

But the main point of Mr. BUSTEED'S communication is an exposure of the manner in which DEVLIN and TURNER have drawn from the Treasury *twice* as much money as they were entitled to, even if they were legally in office. It seems that Mr. DEVLIN has sworn that his salary from the date of his appointment was $5,000 per annum,—when, in point of fact, it was only $2,500 until last week, when it was increased by the Common Council; and that Mr. TURNER has sworn that his salary was $2,500, when in fact it was only $1,500. Both these persons have been receiving pay, upon the strength of their own affidavits, at the highest rates named,—and, so far as appears, if they had chosen to put their claims twice as high, they would have been allowed. Upon discovering this fraud, Mr. BUSTEED immediately compelled both of them to refund the amounts they had thus illegally received,—which were at once deposited with the Comptroller. Mr. BUSTEED'S prompt action in the matter is worthy of all commendation.

We presume that this exposure will end the Street-Commissioner controversy, so far as Mr. DEVLIN is concerned, for even the Common Council cannot be very earnest to retain him in office, under existing circumstances. Whether he and Mr. TURNER shall make any other atonement to justice for the falsehoods contained in their affidavits, depends upon the District-Attorney and the Grand Jury.

Walker at the South.

The seizure and return of General WALKER has aroused a fierce excitement in his favor at New-Orleans and Mobile. Large public meetings are held, and several hundred men are already enrolled for a renewed expedition under his direction.

The Administration would do well either to espouse openly the cause of WALKER, or else take effectual measures to prevent the departure of another expedition from our shores. Thus far it stands before the world in a position half ludicrous, and a good deal more than half contemptible. It fulminated proclamations and instructions to prevent WALKER'S departure,—and in spite of its vigilance he sailed in open daylight, with a vessel full of men and warlike stores and with regular papers duly made out by the Government Custom-house Collector. It ordered his arrest by our naval officers, and sent Capt. CHATARD before a Court-Martial for permitting him to pass unmolested under the guns of his frigate. And now it has ordered Commodore PAULDING to be tried for having surpassed Capt. CHATARD in energy, and for having done what *he* is punished for *not* doing.

If, after all this, General WALKER is permitted to depart with another expedition, it will be either through the complicity or the imbecility of our Government.

Business Before Congress.

Congress reassembles next Monday, and as a matter of course the Kansas question will again command their attention. The official returns of the late election will probably reach Washington within a week, and will show that the Constitution *with* Slavery received a majority of the votes cast. This fact of itself will greatly complicate the question and add to the embarrassments of those Northern Democrats who have been in such haste to insist upon the adoption by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution. They know, as all the world knows, that a majority of the people of Kansas are *not* in favor of Slavery, and any vote which indicates the contrary is upon its face fraudulent and deceptive. The Southern ultraists will undoubtedly be stimulated by this result to new exertions in favor of forcing Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, for they will thus accomplish a double object,—extend Slavery and apply a rigid test to the loyalty of the Democratic Party to Pro-Slavery interests and exactions.

Mr. BUCHANAN, meantime, will probably maintain a discreet and prudent reserve, in his official communications upon this subject. He has probably by this time learned to appreciate the wisdom of those true political friends who advised him, while preparing his Message, not to commit himself too strongly to the Lecompton movement, in advance of the election which had been ordered. He cannot help seeing now that his premature committals upon that subject rendered it impossible for DOUGLAS and WALKER to remain silent, and forced them into a position of antagonism. If he had reserved his opinions until all the facts of the case were officially before him, he would have been able to take a course which would have commanded the unqualified assent of his whole party and the acquiescence of the whole country.

We hear from Washington that Mr. BUCHANAN is greatly excited by the opposition that has arisen in his own party, and that he is open and very free in proclaiming his determination to hold every member of the Democratic Party to the most rigid responsibility for his course upon this question. He intends to maintain his position as the head and representative of the party, and will punish every man who adopts Judge DOUGLAS' construction of Popular Sovereignty instead of his own. Applicants for office are subjected to a very rigid cross-examination upon this point,—and it is perfectly well understood among this numerous and influential class of politicians that nothing is just now more acceptable at the White House than very emphatic denunciations of the Illinois Senator.

Yet, in spite of all this *talk*, the President has taken very good care to provide for and protect his own retreat. He is a skilful political manager, and has not burned the boats, or broken down the bridge, behind him. While he removed Secretary STANTON for having called the Kansas Legislature together, he instructed Gen. DENVER to regard and treat them while in session as a legal body, and to carry out the election laws which they might enact. After thus recognizing the validity of the election of next Monday, the President must of course await the result of it before taking any final and decisive action. We presume that he will pursue this course. We shall not expect from him, therefore, any very urgent recommendation for the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, in the special message in which he may transmit that document to Congress.

There are several other questions upon which the Senate will be expected to act at the earliest moment possible. The title of the two Senators from Indiana to their seats, is a matter which ought to be decided in advance of any important legislation, since it would be a gross outrage to permit them to influence and perhaps decide the legislation of the country, if it should finally turn out that they were not rightful and legal representatives of the State of Indiana. Besides this, the applications of Minnesota and Oregon for admission into the Union have priority over the Kansas question, inasmuch as the formation of both these States was considerably in advance of that. Both present Constitutions which have received the approval of the people, in a direct popular vote,—and no objection can be made, therefore, to their adoption and to the admission of these two States. We presume this matter will be called up and pressed upon the attention of the Senate at an early day. By the time they are disposed of, Congress will be in possession of all the facts in regard to the Constitution of Kansas, and can act intelligently upon that subject.

A Run of Bad Luck.

We find the following paragraph in the St. Louis *Republican*:

"WESTPORT, Mo., Dec. 20, 1857.

Mr. DENVER arrived here last week, and will enter upon the discharge of his official duties to-day. The people seem very much prejudiced against him because he comes here at this time to supersede Mr STANTON. From what I can learn of him *I am sure that the President has made nothing by the exchange, for it is understood that Mr. Denver indorses all the official acts of both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, even to the convening of the extra session of the Legislature.* The truth is, the President, nor no man outside of Kansas, is qualified to advise fully how to act here."

It would be singular if this should turn out to be true. Mr. BUCHANAN will certainly consider himself as having been born to bad luck. Mr. DENVER'S proclamation, which we publish this morning, is a sensible document, and certainly does not encourage the belief that he will willingly make himself a party to any gross fraud upon the people of Kansas.

How Not to Do It.

Mr. STEWART, the dry goods merchant, understands very well the manner of throwing dust in the eyes of the public, when any special object is to be accomplished thereby. Having a Post-Office site of his own, he is naturally opposed to the location of that establishment upon the lower angle of the Park. So in order to defeat it he sends in to the Common Council a proposition to pay for that property *twice* the amount offered for it by the General Government. The offer is safe, because he knows perfectly well that the City will never sell the ground in question for private business purposes. And it is shrewd, because it enables all the interested jobbers who are endeavoring to defeat this project, to appeal to the cupidity of the public against the sale proposed.

The end of the present City Government is so near at hand that the whole project will probably be allowed to drop. It will be handed over to the new Government for such action as it may see fit to take. Probably this is the best disposition that can be made of the matter under existing circumstances.

Austria in the Courts.

The Austrian Empire, in the person of its Consul at this port, Mr. LOOSEY, yesterday appeared in the United States Circuit Court of New-York, to prove that it had been falsely accused by the New-York *Express* of countenancing counterfeiters. The case was not concluded, and the proceedings were somewhat confused by the withdrawal of Mr. McKEON from his station, as counsel for the defendants, on the ground that, when he consented to act in that capacity he had fully expected to lose his head officially before the trial could come on. Finding himself, however, still an undecapitated person, Mr. McKEON was constrained to withdraw his counsel from the cause of the Editors of the *Express*.

It occurs to us, as lookers-on in Vienna, that Mr. LOOSEY could not do better than take the hint afforded him by Mr. McKEON, and in consideration of his official character withdraw himself also from the position of prosecutor in such a suit. The case, as admitted by both parties, is a very simple one. It appears that a paragraph, hinting fearfully mysterious things to the discredit of Mr. LOOSEY, was published in two Philadelphia papers in December, 1854, and from them copied into the columns of the *Express* without the knowledge of the Editors of that journal. Within ten hours afterwards the paragraph was contradicted by the *Express* with an ample apology, although Mr. LOOSEY was at the time out of the country, and could not therefore have called the attention of the Editors to the injustice which had been done him. It does not appear that Mr. LOOSEY has been suspended in his office or otherwise damaged by the publication, but after the lapse of three years he now claims to mulct the offending but apologizing journal in the sum of $50,000.

It certainly is not pleasant to find one's self publicly, though vaguely, assailed with insinuations of dishonesty and felony. Neither is it agreeable to be kicked down stairs; but if a man is kicked down stairs by mistake, he is, *morally, not* kicked down stairs, and however great the physical inconvenience of his condition may be, he is bound to be satisfied with the assurance of a blunder; and though the mistakes of the Press may sometimes be fruitful of mischief, to confound these mistakes with acts of license is to endanger all the principles on which alone a just and useful law of libel can be framed. The liberty of the Press, which might be revolutionary in Austria, is in America conservative, and should never be interfered with, excepting on the most substantial grounds, and in the most unequivocal cases of abuse and of malevolence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Commodore Paulding to be Ordered Home for Trial.

INTENDED MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER.

The Niagara to Assist in Laying the Atlantic Cable—Success of Lieutenant Beale's Wagon-Road Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Captain ENGLE received orders to-night to return immediately to Aspinwall, with orders to Commodore PAULDING to come home for trial.

General WALKER'S present intention is to proceed to New-Orleans and challenge a trial. The indications are that no efforts will be made from here to secure his prosecution, and that it will not be attempted even.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day officially advised CYRUS W. FIELD that the steam-frigate *Niagara* would be ordered to assist again in the effort to lay the Submarine Telegraph Cable, and that Chief-Engineer EVERETT would receive leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, so that the Company can avail of his services as they request. The *Niagara* is expected to sail in March, under command of Captain HUDSON. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Capt. ENGLE expects to return to the Home Squadron on the 5th of January.

It is positively asserted that Commodore PAULDING will be recalled.

Many distinguished gentlemen have called on General WALKER. Nothing is known concerning his future movements. It is his intention at the proper time to ask the Government to reinstate him in the position from which he was recently removed by Commodore PAULDING.

A letter from Secretary TOUCEY to Messrs. PETER COOPER and CYRUS W. FIELD, informs those gentlemen that the steam frigate *Niagara* will be again detailed to lay the Atlantic Telegraph cable. Chief-Engineer EVERETT, U. S. N., has been granted leave of absence to give his services to the Telegraph Company. The President and Secretary TOUCEY are both favorable to the enterprise.

The War Department has received advices to the 18th of October from Lieut. BEALE, in charge of the Military Road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River, in which he announces his arrival in California. The expedition has met with the most complete success, and a fine wagon road from New-Mexico to California has been established. An important part of the operations has been effected by the camels which were subjected to trials that no other animals could possibly have endured, yet he (BEALE) terminated his labors not only without the loss of a single camel, but they are admitted by those who saw them in Texas to be in as good condition as when they left San Antonio.

Purser CHARLES MURRAY has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, *vice* HARRIS detached.

Nicaraguan Affairs at the South.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS INDIGNATION MEETING—ENLISTMENTS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The indignation meeting called for this evening to discuss Nicaraguan affairs was adjourned until Saturday, on account of the non-publicity of the call, notwithstanding several thousand persons were in attendance. The adjourned meeting takes place on Saturday evening.

The enlistment is still going on, one hundred and thirty-two men having offered themselves to-day. Over fourteen hundred men are now in this City and Mobile awaiting shipment. The men from the lower part of Texas, eight hundred in number sailed on the 26th inst.

It is impossible to imagine the feeling here as well as throughout the entire South, so far as heard from, upon this question. The people are "[illegible] and eager for the fray."

INDIGNATION MEETING CALLED IN M[illegible] CO.

MOBILE, Tuesday, [illegible].

A meeting has been called in this city [illegible] indignation at the arrest of the Walker [illegible]. The reported repudiation of Commodore PAULDING'S course by Secretary CASS has had but little effect. The excitement is still intense.

Judge GALE, of the United States District Court, decides against the refusal of a clearance to the schooner *Susan*, for Greytown, on the ground that the Collector had no jurisdiction in the matter. The *Susan* had merely a cargo of provisions on board, and Judge GALE says her detention is illegal.

News from Kansas.

ELECTION RETURNS—THE CIVIL WAR IN BOURBON COUNTY—PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAWRENCE CONVENTION, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Johnson County, Kansas, gives 2,000 majority for Slavery.

Thirteen hundred votes were cast at Oxford.

Wyandotte gives 14 majority against Slavery.

Governor DENVER had given up the Fourteenth arms to the militia.

Various rumors were in circulation relative to affairs at Fort Scott, but none of them are of an authoritative character.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 30—P. M.

Kansas advices of the 24th inst., just received by the *Democrat*, say that civil war is raging in Bourbon County. Several conflicts have taken place between Free-State and Pro-Slavery Parties, and a number of prisoners taken on both sides. The United States Marshal, with a force of 80 men, demanded the surrender of a Free-State party, and the demand was answered by a volley of musket-balls.

This fire was returned, and the fight lasted an hour, when the Pro-Slavery men retreated, with the loss of one man killed and two mortally wounded. The United States Marshal was dangerously wounded.

General LANE was intrenched at Sugar Mound, and determined to fight the dragoons if they attacked him. A battle was regarded as inevitable.

An exciting debate occurred in the Lawrence Convention. The Committee on Resolutions presented three reports. The majority report disapproves of voting for State officers. The first minority report recommends the nomination of a full State ticket; and the second, signed by Mr. REDPATH, recommends a participation in the election for the purpose of destroying the Lecompton Constitution; that no man be nominated who will not pledge himself to crush that instrument; that the Topeka Constitution be submitted to the people, and loyalty to that instrument be made the test of fidelity to the Free-State party; also that the Legislature should repeal the present code of laws. Messrs. ROBINSON, PHILLIPS, CONWAY, SCHUYLER and VANDRAN spoke in favor of voting. The most radical revolutionary speeches were made.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst.

A revolution had taken place in Mexico, and COMONFORT been proclaimed Dictator.

The Congress of the Republic has been dissolved, and the City of Mexico is in arms.

A proclamation has been issued by COMONFORT, annulling the present Constitution of Mexico, and it is proposed to call an Extraordinary Congress to form a new Constitution.

The army of several of the large States have declared in favor of COMONFORT, and there is not at present any open opposition.

From Albany.

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The State officers elect are all in the City.

The Comptroller keeps in Mr. PHELPS as Deputy; appoints E. SLOAN, of Albany, and HENRY EVANS, of Buffalo, Tax clerks; restores E. A. BARBER, removed by the present Comptroller, and keeps in all the other clerks for the present, except the Insurance clerk, Mr. SKEELS, whose desk is offered to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of Jefferson County.

The Secretary of State will probably keep in Mr. STANTON, the present Deputy, but it is not yet settled.

The Treasurer appoints CORNELIUS TIEBOUT of Albany, Deputy, and LOUIS VOLTE of Buffalo, Chief Clerk.

The Attorney-General keeps in Mr. HAMMONS as Deputy.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Middlesex Mills.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Middlesex Mills was held to-day.

The Investigating Committee made a lengthy report, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee recommend the company to ask a reasonable extension from its creditors, a reorganization of its management, and the resumption of manufacturing as fast as it can be done profitably, believing that the business, with economical management, can be profitably carried on.

The report states that LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. paid $87,000 to secure the passage of the tariff of 1857, of which $8,000 was disbursed by the New-York house for printing, editorial service, etc., but no satisfactory explanation has yet been afforded of the application of the balance.

In reviewing the financial history of the company it is evident that a breach of trust has been committed by the treasurer and financial agents in diverting the funds and credit of the company to their own interests, but the Committee say that no motives of intention to injure the company are discernible.

The Committee further state that they see no reason to believe that the members of the firm in New-York are aware of the indebtedness of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. to the Company.

The property of the Company is reported to be in excellent condition.

After the adoption of the report and the election of a Board of officers, with ANDREW T. HALL, as President, the meeting adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

No. 13.—Christ Church of Philadelphia *vs.* The County of Philadelphia. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the writ of error for want of jurisdiction.

No. 8.—Wm. Wynn *vs.* C. B. Morris *et al.* Error to the Supreme Court of Arkansas. Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the writ for want of jurisdiction.

No. 12.—Josiah Garland *vs.* Wm. Wynn. Error to the Supreme Court of Arkansas. Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs.

No. 47.—Jane Carroll *et al. vs.* Alfred R. Dawson's heirs.—Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

Nos. 21 and 22.—Robert Huggins *et al. vs.* Wyndham Kemp, &c.—Argument continued for the appellees, and concluded for the appellants.

No. 23.—Commercial Bank of New-Orleans *vs.* Alexander Compton *et al.*—Argument commenced for both parties.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 30—1 P. M.

There are, to this hour, no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on Saturday the 19th instant.

Non-Arrival of the Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York, *via* Havana, with the California mails, now due at this port, has not yet been telegraphed.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed from here at noon to-day, with 61 passengers for Liverpool and 14 for Halifax, and near $780,000 in specie.

The Star of the South at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Star of the South*, from New-York, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

[Advertisement.]

1859. NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, at No. 653 Broadway. 1859.

FOUNTAIN'S India Store!
Magasin Indien de FOUNTAIN.
FOUNTAIN'S Indian Depot for Ladies.
Almacen de las Indias de FOUNTAIN.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night being New-Year's Eve, a great bill of entertainment has been prepared at this favorite Theatre. That famous drama "The Golden Farmer," with the inimitable G. L. FOX as *Jimmy Twitcher*, and Mr. ALLEN as the *Farmer*. This will be followed by Mr. G. L. Fox's pantomime of "Boreas," and the programme concludes with the beautiful drama of the "Lady of the Lake." To-morrow, New-Year's, the great "Captain Kyd" and the pantomime of "Boreas" will be performed in the afternoon; and in the evening, the drama of "Moll Pitcher, the Fortune Teller of Lynn," the pantomime of "Boreas," add the drama of "Idiot Witness."

[Advertisement.]

WE WANT WING'S FOR NEW-YEAR.

These crackers are such a well-known delicacy, and so convenient that we would not consider our table complete without them on New-Year's Day. Wing's Farina Crackers are stamped with the name WING, and may be had of the best family grocers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GOODWIN & EDGERLY are supplying all New-York and vicinity with their celebrated Turkish Wine for New-Year's. Don't be frightened, gentlemen, but send along your orders and have your demijohns filled. A plenty left at No. 14 First-street, near the Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Stop, young man! you aren't going to make New-Year's calls in that hat, are you? Goodness, gracious! Don't you know that gentlemen of acknowledged *ton* always furnish themselves with new "Knoxes" before any such grand occasion? Go straight to KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HEAVY FALL IN HUNGARIAN WINES.—To raise money the importers are selling these pure and delicious wines, temporarily by retail, for cash, 20 per cent. below wholesale prices—say from $3 per case, or 25 cents per bottle, upwards, for fine table Claret and Hock. Price lists sent free by post by the importers, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-street

[Advertisement.]

CIGARS AT RETAIL.—The remaining portion of an imported stock of Havana cigars, of fine and well-seasoned tobacco, consisting of Londres, Cliniadas and Media Regalias, for sale in lots to suit, at No. 15 Maiden-lane, 3d floor.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

OYSTERS AND WING'S.—THERE IS NOTHING BUT Wing's Farina Crackers which will give that delightful taste to oysters known as Oysters and Wing's.

It is remarked that their extensive use with oysters is owing to the fact that oysters appear altogether better and richer flavored when eaten with Wing's Crackers. The taste is truly delightful. Ask your grocers for Wing's Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name "WING." The wholesale dépôt is at A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S, 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 27 Park-place, and No. 24 Murray-st., will continue to sell for a few weeks longer their large and well-made WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL FOR CASH, at much less than wholesale prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS, And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Clergymen of every denomination can now procure on of SINGER'S Sewing Machines for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BLOOD.

When a sick man uses BRANDRETH'S PILLS, he soon recovers, and so good are their effects, that he may walk through pestilence as Meshach did through fire. Even small-pox will be harmless, when BRANDRETH'S PILLS are used. Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building; No. 296 Bowery, and No. 52 Division-st. Also at No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. 25 cents a box, with full directions.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

LADIES.—THE ONLY THING IN THE WORLD that will restore Gray Hair to its original color, and cure Baldness, is LOVETT'S WAHPENE. Call at No. 85 Bleecker-st., and satisfy yourselves. Price $6 per dozen. No Agents Counterfeit Wahpene is offered for sale in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Broadway and Franklin-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Over-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Razor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, Gold Chains, Pens and Pencils, Spectacles, Studs, Sleeve-Buttons, Ladies' Pins, Ear-Rings and Bracelets. Also, a fine stock of extra brilliant California Diamond Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, &c., for holiday presents.
JOHN Y. SAVAGE, No. 92 Fulton-st.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES—Cheaper than ever offered before—Are selling at ROGERS' Bazaar of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway, as Mr. ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for presents on account of the scarcity of money.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT RETAIL.—SUPERIOR Shirts, Fine Cravats, Satin Scarfs, Lined Kid Gloves, Robes, Silk Under-Shirts and Drawers, Muffiers, &c., at very low prices. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

BUY YOUR HOLIDAY HAT OF WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MARRIED

INNESS—KISSAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. JOSEPH INNESS to Miss KATE KISSAM, both of this City.

HOLMES—LEWIS.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. JOHN B. HOLMES, Jr., to Miss EVELYN A. LEWIS, daughter of B. Lewis, Jr., Esq.

MARCHANT—PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Mr. Adler, Mr. WILLIAM MARCHANT, 2d, and Miss RACHEL PHILLIPS, daughter of Mr. Isaac Phillips, all of this City.

CHRISTOPHER—ZANE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, by Rev. J. A. Roche, Mr. WM. H. CHRISTOPHER to Miss HANNAH J. ZANE, all of this City.

BLAKE—HOWARD.—In this City, on Christmas, Dec. 25, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, BELA S. BLAKE to Miss SARAH HOWARD, both of this City.

MARTINE.—At Bronxville, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at the residence of Nathaniel Valentine, by Rev. William S. Coffey, SAMUEL A. BESSON Martine, A., only daughter of Archer Martine, of New-York City.

HODGSON—REQUA.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, A. M., Dec. 30, by Rev. Charles B. Sing, Mr. VALENTINE M. HODGSON, of White Plains, and Miss ELIZA JANE, daughter of Capt. JACOB REQUA, of the former place.

DIED

WELCH.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, JANE M., wife of Richard H. Welch, in the 33d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 149 Essex-st., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

GINNEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, MARY O., wife of Charles H. Innes, and daughter of the late William C. Tillou, aged 36 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 201 West 19th-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, ABIGAIL, consort of the late Dr. Moses Willard, in the 90th year of her age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DARTNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, Mrs. JANE DARTNELL, relict of the late Edward Dartnell, in the 83d year of her age.
Her friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 111 Allen-st., on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, JANE ROBERTSON, widow of the late John Robertson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, aged 69 years.
The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her niece, Mrs. James Macintosh, No. 66 West 23d-st. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

TUPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, of scarlet fever, GEO. CLARENCE, oldest son of I. R. and Mary Tupper, aged 9 years, 1 month and 10 days.
Friends and relatives are requested to attend

APPROPRIATE NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Prince's Protean Fountain Pen. An article that will be prized by ladies or gentlemen more than most gifts three times as expensive.
NO. 262 BROADWAY. Second door above Warren-st., up stairs.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JEWELRY AND WATCHES AT AUCTION.
LAST CHANCE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY,
Will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, a large lot of fine Jewelry, consisting of Pins, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Studs, Sleeve-Buttons, and Sets, all warranted solid 18 carat gold, and guaranteed genuine stones.
Among the lot are superb Geneva Paintings in Pins, solid gold Memorandum or Ball-Books, (a new article,) block enameled band Bracelets, set with Diamonds, &c.
ALSO,
A lot of Watches, at the same time and place.

"WE WANT WING'S,"
Is the daily request, when ordering CRACKERS for New-Year's.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS combine most excellent qualities, and a truly delightful taste.
They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy cracker ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children.
With hot and cold dishes at lunch they are particularly nice, as well as with coffee and other drinks.
Ask for WING'S CRACKERS, and take none but those which are stamped with the name of WING.
These may be had of the best family grocers.

DIAMOND BROOCHES,
BRACELETS,
DIAMOND RINGS,
EARRINGS,
STUDS, PINS, &c.,
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CLOTHING,
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To this (its literary contents) the best writers of the country contribute, and are incited to do so by the very adequate payment they receive, with a promptness to which they are entirely unaccustomed. We presume it may be truly said that no authors were ever better paid, or more promptly, than by the Harpers for all work on this paper. We rejoice at its increasing circulation and the consequent elevation of the general public taste.
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HARPER'S WEEKLY.
To the Volume just completed the ablest story-writers of America and Europe have contributed; and their pens will still contribute to the delight of its readers.
From the New-York Evangelist.
It is immensely above the level of the common run of illustrated newspapers, and, we believe, will do a good work if it shall take their place. As "Harper's Magazine" has done much to drive out the yellow covered literature, so we should be glad to see this new Weekly take the place of those papers which depend for excitement on poor, trashy novels.
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HARPER'S WEEKLY.
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It (Harper's Weekly) is the proper size for binding, and an excellent opportunity is afforded for any one who wishes to preserve the *history of the country, as it is made*.
From the McConnellsville (O.) Inquirer.
Its fresh leaves, its clear type, its entertaining variety, its severe but just criticisms upon the follies of the times, its elegantly-written and instructive articles, and its able correspondence, all combine to make it the model newspaper of our country, and one that every family must prize. Its condensed weekly summary of *Foreign and Domestic Intelligence* is altogether superior to that contained in any other journal. Being published too, in a form for preservation and binding, if taken care of as it deserves to be, it will be found in future years as welcome a companion for the family and fireside as the day on which it was first perused.
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The *most interesting* SKETCHES and the *most accurate* PORTRAITS of the MEN OF THE TIME. Statesmen, Military Men, Authors, Inventors, &c., &c., American and Foreign, are found in
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Price only FIVE CENTS per Number, or $2 50 per year. Back Numbers always obtainable, as the pages are electrotyped. As a collection of *Cotemporary Biography*, the volume of *Harper's Weekly* just completed has the greatest interest to every intelligent observer of passing events.
From the New-York Christian Advocate and Journal.
Its illustrations are far ahead of any journal of the kind in the country. Its pen-portraits of distinguished living men are of themselves worth the price of the volume.
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Certainly, it is one of the best family newspapers, if not the very best, that has ever appeared either in Europe or America.
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An Extra Copy will be allowed for every Club of TWELVE *or* TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIBERS.
Volume I. of HARPER'S WEEKLY, handsomely bound in Cloth extra, Price $3, is now ready.
Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish their Numbers bound, at Fifty Cents each. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed to Bookbinders and the Trade.
From the New-York Evangelist.
Its theatre is that of literary criticism, with sketches of travel, adventure and discoveries, giving a mass of information about new countries, remarkable men, and stirring events, in all which its illustrations will add greatly to its spirit.
From the Corning (N. Y.) Journal.
Its varied contents serve to render it a very readable paper. It contains a great amount of valuable information, both in its editorial contributions and correspondence from abroad.
From the Brooklyn Eagle.
Fresh, sparkling and vivacious. Its circulation is probably the greatest success ever achieved by any publication at such an early period of its existence.
From the New-London Advertiser.
The best family paper we ever saw. Its pages embrace a great variety of reading matter, and its articles on the leading topics of the day are written with an ability which would do credit to the "Thunderer" of the British press—the London *Times*. In point of illustrations, it is ahead of any of our pictorial sheets.
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Harper's Weekly gains readers and popularity with every issue, because it aims at and hits that *average requirement* for family reading which this enterprising house so well comprehend. Its articles are brief, timely, and devoid of partisanship; it is as versatile in subjects as it is even in tone, besides being marvelously cheap.
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For
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THE MILLIONAIRE,
A
GENERAL REDUCTION THROUGHOUT
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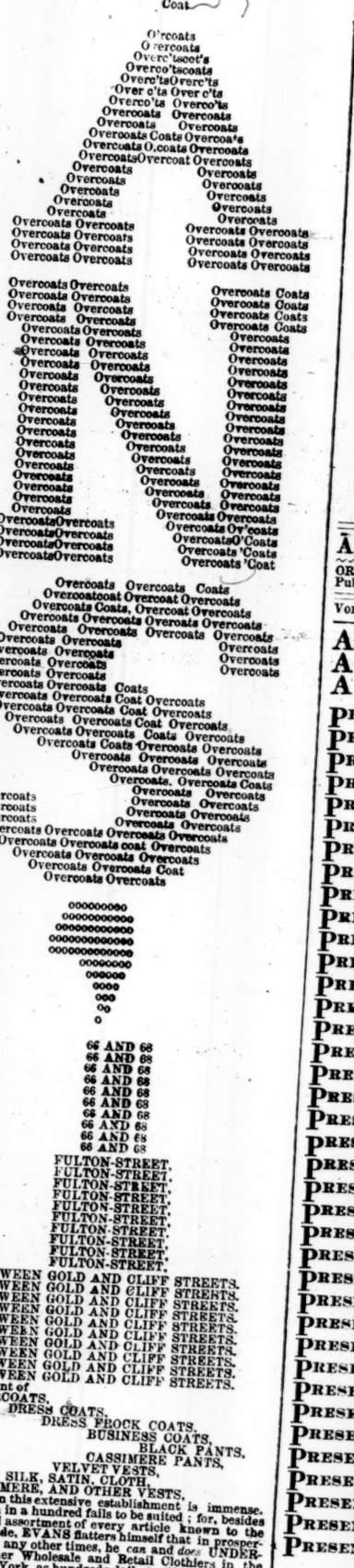
AT
OAK HALL.



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EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

APPLETONS'
RAILWAY GUIDE
for
January, 1858.
READY THIS DAY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher & Prop'r, } 189 Water-st., New-York. } Terms—One Dollar A Year in Advance.
Vol. XVII. No. 1. JANUARY, 1858. New Series, No. 132.

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&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
ORANGE JUDD, Publish'r & Prop'r, } No. 189 Water-st., New-York. } Terms—One Dollar A Year in Advance.
VOL. XVII, No. 1. JANUARY, 1858. New Series, No. 132

A GOOD PRESENT FOR YOUR SON.
A GOOD PRESENT FOR YOUR BROTHER.
A GOOD PRESENT FOR YOUR FRIEND.
A GOOD PRESENT FOR YOUR NEIGHBOR.
A GOOD PRESENT FOR YOUR FAMILY.
AND FOR YOURSELF.

PRESENTS A *cheap*, but *valuable*, beautiful, and *twelve times repeated* Present for a Son, Brother, Friend, or Neighbor, or for yourself and family, will be Volume XVII of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
It will be printed on beautiful paper, and clear, plain type. *Over* 300 of fine, instructive and pleasing engravings will be given during the volume.
Each number will contain 32 double quarto pages; and, what is more, the reading matter will not consist of trashy, unreliable clippings, but of original, sound, *practical* information, in every department of SOIL CULTURE, such as Manures; Selection of Seeds; the best method of preparing the ground for, and cultivating the various Field and Garden Crops; Fruit-growing; Care, Treatment and Improvement of all kinds of Domestic Animals; the Construction and Embellishment of Farm Buildings; Housing, Preserving and Marketing the Products of the Farm, Orchard, Garden and Dairy; and to the DOMESTIC or HOUSEHOLD labors of the Rural Home.
All the articles are prepared by *experienced, practical* men, residing in different parts of the country.
The almost unprecedented patronage bestowed upon the *Agriculturist* enables the Publisher to furnish it at a low rate, and at the same time pay for the very best articles to be obtained in the country.
The Conducting Editor is himself a practical man, trained up upon the farm, under the guidance of one of the best farmers in the Western country; and to this has been added extensive observation, and a long and thorough study of the principles of cultivation, manuring, &c. His aim is, not so much to introduce foreign manures and systems of cultivation, as to develop the home resources of the farm, garden, &c.
Plain, simple details are given for the guidance of the professional man, the merchant, the mechanic, and all who are cultivating only small plots around their homesteads.
A full *Calendar of Operations*, in the Field, Orchard, Nursery, Kitchen, Fruit and Flower Gardens, Hot and Green Houses, &c., will be given at the beginning of each month. This is a peculiar feature of the AGRICULTURIST, and is alone worth many times the cost of this journal. The articles are chiefly adapted to the work of the month in which they appear.
The AGRICULTURIST is entirely unconnected with the manufacture or sale of any manure or implement. It is a *self-supporting* journal and deals unsparingly with the various Agricultural and Horticultural humbugs of the day. It is, in short, the BEST of its kind, *and will continue so to be.*
ONE DOLLAR, with name, Post-Office and State, will secure the January Number of this year at once, and Volume XVII entire, as issued.

THE BOOK OF JOB,
ILLUSTRATED
with fifty designs by Gilbert, printed on fine tinted paper, and elegantly bound in embossed cloth, gilt, $4 50; morocco antique, $6.
From the Christian Observer.
This is a splendid book, a brilliant gem of its kind; printed on fine tinted paper, embellished with fifty engravings, elegantly bound in a rich costume, corresponding with the beautiful style of its typography and illustrations.
From the Presbyterian Herald.
As a literary production, merely, the Book of Job deserves the careful study of all the lovers of the sublime and beautiful. There are not a few passages which neither Homer or Findar or Milton have never equaled.
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AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY
Have still on hand a very large stock of FANCY FURS, which must be sold this season.
If you wish to get A DOLLAR'S WORTH for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
call and make your purchases at
NOS. 75 AND 77 MAIDEN-LANE,
where the best goods are sold at astonishingly low prices.
Do not be deceived by advertisements of other houses pretending to sell better goods than any one else.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY can and will sell as good articles as can be had in this City, and at prices so much lower that a person wholly unacquainted with Furs cannot but see a great difference.
MARK J. KING.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

TO THE LADIES.
"SERVE THOSE WHO SERVE YOU."
Hear the Clerks speak for themselves.
Oh, ladies! we clerks, who throughout the past year,
In the "Temple of Fortune" your wishes supplied,
We have now a small favor to ask of you here,
And the boon, by your goodness, can scarce be denied.
Through the year that is ended for EVANS & Co.,
We worked, heart and hand, flinging widely their
"Gifts;"
As many a lady among you must know,
When her watch, or gold pencil, or locket she lifts.
But the fruits of TO-DAY—the last day of the year—
Have been "GIFTED" to us, and with you it depends
To say if the favor conceded us here
Shall answer the giver's most generous ends.
Come around us in flocks! Gold and jewels will fly
Along with each volume that genius has penned;
And whoever to-day comes to EVANS' to buy,
We, Clerks in attendance, will treat as a friend!
EVANS & CO.,
Gift Bookstore, No. 677 Broadway.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED, BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY:
VOLUME I.
("A—Araguay.")
Of the
NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA:
A POPULAR DICTIONARY
Of
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.
Edited by
GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHARLES A. DANA,
Assisted by a numerous but select corps of writers.
The object of
THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA
is to exhibit, in a condensed form, the present state of human knowledge on every subject of rational inquiry in

SCIENCE,	PHILOSOPHY,
ART,	RELIGION,
LITERATURE	POLITICS,
AGRICULTURE,	HISTORY,
COMMERCE,	BIOGRAPHY,
MANUFACTURES,	GEOGRAPHY,
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MEDICINE,	CHEMISTRY,
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The First Volume, now just issued, includes nearly 3,000 articles. The Second Volume is in press, and the whole work in a state of forwardness.
The work will be published exclusively by subscription, in fifteen large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two-column pages, and in external appearance will be at once elegant and substantial.
Subscriptions received, payable on delivery.
Price—In Cloth, $3; Library style, leather, $3 50; half Morocco, $4; half Russia, extra, $4 50.
The First Volume will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any address, on the remittance of the price.
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TREASON! BLOOD!!
The NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE is the only paper published in the United States that treats of crime and the community. Its exposé of thieves, their habits, description, and the manner in which they perform their operations, is full and accurate, and it thereby enables citizens readily to detect such scoundrels when accidentally thrown into their society, so that each man becomes the protector of his own property. The number just issued is varied and entertaining. It contains, among other things:
THE PORTRAITS OF THE NEFFSVILLE MURDERERS.
Account of all the Murders in the City for a Year.
How London Thieves do their Work.
Society in Chicago.
Attempt to Kill a Son.
Mysterious Murder of a Lawyer at Rochester.
Murder of a Wife and Two Children.
ADVENTURES OF VIDOCQ.
Dodger's Exposition of Thieves.
Set a Thief to Catch a Thief.
Correspondence from Philadelphia, Chicago, Utah, St. Louis and Washington.
Sold everywhere.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
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WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, DEC. 30 AND 31,
Commencing at 4 o'clock each day.
CLOSING SALES OF SPLENDID HOLIDAY BOOKS, English and American Editions, in costly bindings, including Cooper, Irving, Bryant, Fielding, Smollett, Addison, Goldsmith, Moore, Cowper, Byron. Annuals and Albums, elegantly bound in morocco, and papier maché, and a great variety of Juvenile Books.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

HOLIDAYS—"COMING EVENTS,"
"I laid me down and slept on the floor,
And had a most wonderful dream;
For coming events cast their shadows before,
Or rather—a column of steam."
Among the "coming events" near at hand are CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR; and the "column of steam" seen by the dreamer must have risen from the URNS and TEA POTS of many a happy family, gathered round the social board.
I offer my fine assortment of PLATED and BRITANNIA GOODS for the holidays at retail, NOT "at a ruinous sacrifice," but at as low prices as the same quality of ware can be bought at wholesale—PLATED COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, PITCHERS, SPO

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THALBERG TESTIMONIAL.
GRAND NIGHT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1858, at 7½ o'clock.
The Directors announce that on New-Year's evening will be given

A GRAND NIGHT OF ITALIAN OPERA,
On which occasion the price of admission will be
Fifty Cents to all parts of the Academy.
Twenty-five Cents to the Amphitheatre.
The Opera selected will be
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
In which the new prima donna,
Madame CARADORI,
Will make her first appearance in Italian Opera as Lucrezia.
Madame D'ANGRI
Will sing her celebrated rôle or Orsini.
Signor BIGNARDI, Signor GASSIER.
Tickets may be had at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIEBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st.
On Friday (New-Year's day) tickets can be had all day at the Academy of Music only, and in the evening at the door.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.
On SATURDAY—The THALBERG TESTIMONIAL, consisting of four performances—Day and Evening.
1. An Opera Matinée—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
2. A Philharmonic Concert.
3. Thalberg's Concert and farewell appearance.
4. MOZART'S REQUIEM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THALBERG TESTIMONIAL.
SATURDAY, JAN. 2—DAY AND EVENING.
Being most positively the last time
MR. THALBERG
can be heard in the City of New-York.

Mr. Ullman cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without publicly announcing his deep obligation to Mr. Thalberg for his magnanimous coöperation in the conception and carrying out of the arrangements for the present Opera season. Had it not been for the warm interest taken by Mr. Thalberg in the permanent establishment of the Opera in America—an interest dictated by purely artistic feeling—the present season could hardly have differed from former ones. It was the prestige of Mr. Thalberg's great European fame and the weight of his name that enabled Mr. Ullman to present to the American public the great combination of artists who will make the season of 1857-'8 a memorable one; and the public will hardly be surprised to learn that Mr. Thalberg has generously relinquished all interest in the receipts of the Testimonial, and appropriated them towards supporting the Opera.

THE THALBERG TESTIMONIAL
will consist of
FOUR DISTINCT PERFORMANCES.

1.—AN OPERA MATINEE, to commence at 1 P. M., when will be given the whole of Donizetti's opera, in three acts, of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

2.—A GRAND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT, at 7½,
By an orchestra of seventy,
when will be produced the whole of
BEETHOVEN'S SYMPHONY, (the fifth.)
And for the first time in America,
BEETHOVEN'S TEST OVERTURE,
(Die Weihe des Hauses,) in C major.

3.—THALBERG'S Farewell Concert, at 8½,
on which occasion the great basso,
CARL FORMES, and
MADAME CARADORI,
will make their first and only appearance in concert, together with
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The following will be the prominent features of the Concert:
Carl Formes will sing "Ire Erikoenig,"
with the celebrated obligato accompaniment by Thalberg.
Thalberg will play for the first time a fantasia on
LILLY DALE,
written expressly for this occasion.
Madame Caradori will sing the celebrated
ARIA from DER FREYSCHUTZ.
THE HUGUENOT DUET, by
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
The grand Oratorio of
MOZART'S REQUIEM,
The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the great
NUMBER OF ARTISTS
who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four contraltrices,
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER,
four tenors,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON, and of
CARL FORMES,
the imposing force of chorus and orchestra, cannot fail to render this performance
THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.
This most celebrated work has been rehearsed since September by the
FULL FORCE OF THE LIEDERKRANZ.
A detailed list of all the entertainments will be given to-morrow.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Tickets to the Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $2—which will admit to all performances, including the Matinée.
Tickets with reserved seats, $1 50, which admit the holder to all the performances, including the Matinée, with privilege to have their seats reserved throughout the season.
Tickets for Family Circle and Amphitheatre (which will be issued with the Family Circle,) 50 cents, admitting to all performances, including the Matinée.
Every visitor will receive two tickets—one admitting to the Matinée and one to the Concerts and Opera. They will be transferrable and can be used by several parties.
The Matinée commences at 1 and concludes at 3½ o'clock. The doors will be closed after the Matinée for the erection of the platform and organ, and will be reopened at 6½ o'clock.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
commences on Thursday morning at 9, at the regular Opera ticket offices. On Friday seats may early be had at the Academy. On Saturday at all the ticket offices, and in the evening at the door.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY—ACADEMY OF MUSIC
FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Cheap Opera Night, at 50 cents.
LUCREZIA BORGIA
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1857,
ONE MORE CHANCE FOR A GOOD LAUGH
THIS YEAR.
Antoine Ravel as Toby the Clown.
Jerome Ravel as the Notary, Michaud and Old Beppo.
Gabriel Ravel as Loudin and Nicholas.
THE FETE CHAMPETRE and DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
Ballet d'Action—THE ELOPEMENT.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT—A Grand Entertainment by all the talent.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, Juvenile Holiday Afternoon Performance by the Ravel Brothers, Gabriel, Antoine and Jerome, Marietta Zanfretta and the Company.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY—ACADEMY OF MUSIC
FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Cheap Opera Night at 50 cents.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION
and
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with
PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.

Adam Fairweather, a sea captain	Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker	Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk	Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter	Mr. Levere

Scene—The Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the lafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation
(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)
ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 25	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman	Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50	Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker	Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son	Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60)	Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer	Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain	Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy	Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle	Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather	Mrs. J. H. Allen

Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"
Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation
Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.
Act III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bob all against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.
Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.
Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune, gleams of sunshine.
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.
The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY—ACADEMY OF MUSIC
FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Cheap Opera Night, at 50 cents.
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Look at the inducements.
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VARIETY! Comedy, farce, extravaganza, scenery, costume, songs and dances—all unequaled!
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Pantaloon	Mr. Yates	Columbine	Miss S. Bishop
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The performance to conclude with
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Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

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Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
Corner of Franklin-st.
THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock A M.,
Importers and manufacturers' sale of superb rich
FANCY GOODS,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
Fine bronzes and gold bijouterie, ladies' cabas,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
China and glass ware, perfumery and fancy articles of every description, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The largest and most superb assortment ever offered for sale at auction.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.
IRVING & WATKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st.,
A splendid invoice of
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
SARDINES, &c., &c.
A rare opportunity to purchase for New-Year's.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. Office No. 4 Broad-st.
REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, [illegible] (Thursday,) Dec. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the [illegible] change:
$10,000 Chicago (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$10,000 Mississippi and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Milwaukee City 8 per cent. Bonds of 1876.
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$2,000 Racine County (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds of 1883,
$3,000 Madison City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1885.
$5,000 Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company [illegible] Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Quincy City (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$30,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$9,000 Maryland State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1886.
$2,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Stock of 1865.
$2,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad (Dover Extension) Bonds.
50 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad (genuine).....$100 each
30 shares People's Bank.....$25 each
5 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each
20 shares National Bank.....$50 each
15 shares Continental Bank (hypothecated).....$100 each
10 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
25 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each
10 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
60 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each
300 shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.....$20 each
40 shares Merrill Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
10 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.....$30 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
Next Regular Sale on SATURDAY. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors; three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and terry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and parlor furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.
DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 31, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.
In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and 3 rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, fine window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.
In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely. For full particulars see the *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and select assortment of manufactured Furs—all made in the best style, and warranted, consisting of Hudson's Bay Sables, rich and extra dark sets; rich sets Mink Martens; ditto Southern Martens; ditto Stone Martens, Fitch, Squirrel, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of ladies' and gent's Gloves and Mittens.
Also, a large assortment of sleigh robes, lined and trimmed Buffalo, Rocky Mountain, grizzly and black bear, fox, wolf and badger fancy robes, &c. &c.
They can be examined in the gallery on the morning of the sale, as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., importer's sale of fine Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, consisting of the following descriptions, viz: gold hunting English patent levers, full and extra jewels, gold and chronometer balance, 14, 16 and 18-carat gold cases; Swiss levers, full jeweled, chronometer and plain balances, 14 and 18-carat, engine turned and engraved cases, by the most celebrated makers; fine gold jewelry, 16-carat; cameo pins and ear drops; 16-carat gold fob and vest keys; curb, guard, vest and necklace chains; sets pins and ear drops.
All the above goods will be guaranteed as described in the catalogue. Sale imperative to the highest bidder.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
$20,000 WORTH OF CHOICE AND valuable furs and skins, being the stock and manufacture of John D. Phillips and Co.—E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near John-st. The above desirable stock, embracing a full assortment of muffs, cuffs, victorines, robes, &c., all of the finest quality and fully warranted. Sale positive. Continuation sale from Monday to be held THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
A BEGINNER'S SALE OF BILLIARD TABLE, with all the fixtures; also, 2 second-hand piano-fortes, plate mirrors, together with a lot of household furniture. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine, at 10 Bond-st., second story, THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.
TOYS AT AUCTION.—WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, a large assortment of toys and general house-furnishing goods, at No. 381 Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY, 26TH, the FOLLOWER of a steam engine, being a round plate of cast iron, 15 inches in diameter, with 4 bolt holes; one eight square hole in the centre. Was lost in going through the following streets from No. 125 Attorney to Division, Jefferson, Cherry, Rutgers, to No. 448 Water. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 448 Water-st., Saw Mill.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—A BUNDLE, containing 17 or 18 Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in the western part of this State. All payments on same having been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owners. The above reward will be paid to the finder on his returning the package to No. 91 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—2,000 ACRES CHOICE SELECTIONS of Wisconsin lands will be exchanged for merchandise, clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, carpets, or unincumbered property in New-York or Brooklyn. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 3,017 Post-Office.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE Most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 203 and 502 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.
Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.
Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.
Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.
Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.
Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.
Bonds and mortgages on first-class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES:
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SUTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF LOUISville, issued for account of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of America, on and after that date. These bonds are for $1,000 each, and are numbered from 76 to 100, inclusive.
The interest on bonds of the city of Louisville, issued to Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due 1st January, and the interest on bonds of Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due same date, will be paid by the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ISSUED BY Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel T. Arnold, J. G. Frothingham and Jos. Fowler, Jr., and of Consolidated and Railroad Bond Coupons, due and payable in New-York on the 1st of January next, are hereby notified that the funds are deposited with the Bank of America, New-York, where they will be paid on demand, on and after Jan. 2.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier
Of Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

TO SAN FRANCISCO BOND HOLDERS.—Owing to litigation between the City of San Francisco and Funded Debt Commissioners, interest on the City Bonds will be paid there instead of New-York, as heretofore. The collection of the coupons will be attended to by GREENE & NELSON, San Francisco, by applying to the subscriber, from 10 to 11 A. M.
W. E. GREENE, No. 159 Washington-st., New-York.
References—Messrs. JEWELL, HARRISON & Co., BASS & CLARK, New-York.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1855, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next.
E. D. MORGAN & CO.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.
THE INTEREST ON THE KENOSHA (Wis.) City Bonds issued to Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, also the interest on the Farm mortgages of the Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, and the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad will be paid at the People's Bank, in New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons, due Jan 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKEE AND SUPERIOR RAILROAD CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.
THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at their office No. 44 Exchange-place on and after Jan. 2.
C. R. ALTON, President.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1857.
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS NO. 3 OF the 1st mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York, are hereby notified that said Coupons will be paid on presentation at this Bank on and after the 1st of January next.
WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Athens County, Ohio, Athens, Dec. 21, 1857.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAILURE OF the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, the Coupons of the Athens County Bonds, to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, which are payable at the office of said Company, will hereafter be paid at this office.
E. H. MOORE, Auditor.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 21 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1858, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date.
C. E. aCOFIELD, Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 31st of December inst.
CHARLES FINK, President.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1857.

INTEREST AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, IN AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the interest accruing on the stocks of the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, will be paid on and after the 4th proximo, by C. F. Lowe, in the American Exchange Bank.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B WARING, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Dec. 24, 1857.

MADISON, FON DU LAC AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.—The coupons of the Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
S. L. ROSE, President.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on and after 2d proximo.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON BONDS OF Dubuque Company, Iowa, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by the Bank of America.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE farm, containing about 367 acres of land, situated in the State of Wisconsin, about 15 miles from Racine and 24 from Milwaukee, and 1½ miles from a railroad depot. Would be exchanged for good productive property in the City of New-York, Hoboken or Jersey City, or would be sold on time to a good purchaser. Apply to M. S. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or to MOSES JAQUES, Rahway, New-Jersey.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, near South Ferry, in a genteel neighborhood. The payment to be made for the purchase of the house in part by a mortgage on a large amount of hotel furniture, nearly new, for $5,000, and the lease of a first-class hotel worth double the above. The hotel is on the west side of the City of New-York, near the landing of passengers from all parts of the world. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM SIZE dwelling-house, in some respectable and accessible part of the City. English basement preferred. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,323, lower Post-Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, ON the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, one room 75x25 feet; four rooms, 25x20 feet, all well lighted. Inquire at Hat Manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., or No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam-engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 760, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 264—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NEW WARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—THE fine building just erected in 28th-st., near the 9th-av., is now open for the registry of pupils, on every school day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Principal of the Grammar Department is Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS, now Principal of the Female Department of Ward School No. 33, and one of the Teachers of the Saturday Normal School; and the Principal of the Primary Department is Mrs. SARAH K. WHITE, now Principal of Primary School No. 54. Small boys will be taken in the Primary Department.

Commissioners.
NELSON J. WATERBURY,
WILLIAM MONTEITH,
CHARLES DARRAGH,
JOHN G. BUTLER,
Inspectors.
PHILO V. BEEBE,
HUBBARD G. STONE,
JAMES KEARNEY,
Trustees.
ROBERT T. CREAMER,
EDWIN DOBBS,
CASPER MYERS,
WILLIAM MENCK,
HENRY LARKIN
School Officers of the XXth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Navy Agent in New-York, until 1 o'clock, on Friday, the 8th day of January next, for twenty thousand pounds of Navy cheese, of the quality and kind denominated "Dutch Edam Cheese" said cheese to conform as to quality and form, to the samples deposited at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn—each cheese to weigh about four pounds, to be thoroughly salted and well dried, and to be of the make of the current year.
The cheese to be put in good and substantial boxes of convenient sizes, similar to those now used for the cheese of the Navy, without any extra charge therefor.
Specimens of the same may be seen at the Inspector's Store, Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BEEBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 47 Wall-st., and all persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee.
ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. No. 237 Broadway.

A CARD.—THE HON. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor-elect, having signified his acceptance of the use of the Governor's room, kindly tendered him by the Common Council, to receive his fellow citizens on New-Year's Day, will be happy to avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded him of meeting the citizens on that day at the City Hall, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, December, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 21, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election.
By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.—The annual election for directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
A. WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DISPOSED of all his interest in the manufacturing business, which he has heretofore carried on at No. 115 Franklin-st., to E. & B. LAGRAVE, hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted hereafter by said concern.
C. H. WELLS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WM. & A. S. FLANDRAU, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by WM. FLANDRAU, Jr., who will settle all claims against the late firm, and who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
WM. FLANDRAU, Jr.,
A. S. FLANDRAU.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND have duly assigned to us for the benefit of creditors all the property of the said Bank in the United States, or on the way thereto, and all the claims and demands of said Bank against all persons living or transacting business therein. Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, Jr., of Glasgow, our Attorney in fact, may be found at the office of Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
JAMES THOMSON.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter cheap, in Westchester County. Apply to the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 9 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 95 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 2d of January next we will pay the half-yearly interest on the following Bonds, viz.:
Of the State of Indiana, issued for Banking purposes, 5 per cents.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Town of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Ross County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Champaign County, Ohio, 7 per cents., issued to the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.
Scioto County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
City of Portsmouth, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Allen County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Crawford County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Chicago City Sewerage Bonds 6 and 7 per cents.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec. 28, 1857.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.
Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared from the net earnings of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.
THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Highly Important Communication from the Corporation Counsel.

The Salaries of Street Commissioner, Mr. Devlin, and his Deputy, Mr. Turner, Overdrawn under Oath and Refunded.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. President CLANCY in the Chair, and a very large lobby attendance. The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported a list of Commissioners of Deeds, which was extensively altered and amended, and then sent to the Board of Councilmen, with but small hope of agreement. A large number of reports in relation to pavements and other routine business was then passed upon. The Committee on the extension of Albany-street was discharged, and the Board adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day.

Before the members had left the room, the President said there was upon his desk a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, which he had overlooked, and which should have been presented.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the Board reorganize for business.

Alderman WILSON objected, but the motion was carried, when the following important communication was presented and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. BUSTEED.

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, No. 237 BROADWAY, Dec. 30, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I deem it my duty to advise your body of certain occurrences, affecting the public interest and property, which have transpired within the last three days, and which were brought to my notice, on examining the "Communication from the Comptroller, submitting estimates for tax levy for 1858." On looking over the judgments set forth in that document, under the head of "Statement No. 25," commencing at page 120, I found that "Charles Devlin, *as* Street Commissioner," had recovered two judgments, each for the sum of $1,270 28 against the City, and that Mr. "C. Turner, *as* Deputy Street Commissioner," had recovered three judgments against the City, one for $426 35, and one for $218 20, and another for $301 35. Inasmuch as recoveries, in their official capacity, could only be for the salary to which, by the ordinances, they are entitled, I instituted an examination into the papers in the suits, and found that the claims of both, in each instance, were based upon their official relation, and for services claimed to be rendered to the Corporation.

It is proper for me, in this connection, to call your attention to the litigation which the struggle for the Street Commissioner's office has given rise to—a litigation in respect of the number of suits growing out of the main question, unprecedented in the history of the City, and rendered still more difficult to control and manage, by reason of the extended jurisdiction of Justices' Courts in localities miles apart.

It has not unfrequently happened that, upon the same morning, three or more suits would be brought against the City in the Yorkville Court; five or six in the Court in Nassau-street; as many as thirty or forty in the District Court at Chambers-street; and several interspersed between the Courts at Jefferson Market, in the Sixth-avenue; and at the First-avenue, near Fifth-street. At all points of the compass the City has been thus attacked, and this, too, while the Counsel to the Corporation and his first assistant, Mr. LAWRENCE, were themselves obliged to be in attendance upon the Courts of Record at the City Hall, leaving scores of demands for opinions, from both branches of the Common Council and Heads of Departments, to be answered by the Counsel at night, at home, or upon Sundays. Of course, I have had to rely upon the efficiency and fidelity of my assistants, who were charged with the conduct of suits in the Marine and Justices' Courts; and it is but just to them to say that they have done all that could be reasonably expected under the immense calls made upon them. With very few exceptions the duties of my assistants have been discharged without error, and it is a matter of congratulation that only an occasional default has been taken against the City. Early in the controversy between your appointee to the office of Street Commissioner and the appointee of the Governor, I gave to you my official opinion that the power of appointment resided in the Common Council; and in all the subsequent stages of the litigation I appeared in the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts to defend the right you exercised. No laymen, and few lawyers, understand at this day, even, how much time and thought were required to be given to the legal questions involved. The printed matter alone would make several respectable volumes. The Comptroller of the City determined to do no act in recognition of the claim of either of the litigants, until the *title* to the office should be settled by the Courts, and has acted upon this resolution ever since the able and well-considered judgment of Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, now of the Supreme Court and formerly first Judge of the Common Pleas. This eminent Jurist has expressly decided the question of the title to the office; he has decided it in favor of the right of the Common Council, and *up to this hour this decision of Judge Ingraham* is the ONLY *adjudication* that has been had upon this point.

There is a prevailing opinion that the Supreme Court, or one of its Judges, has passed judicially upon the subject, but this is not the fact. No Judge of any Court, except Judge Ingraham, has considered or decided the question of the title to the office.

It became necessary that I should establish some general rule by which to conduct the litigation growing out of the Comptroller's refusal to pay the salaries of your appointee and his subordinates and employes, and I fixed upon and promulgated this: That all suits brought by the Street Commissioner and the Deputy Street Commissioner, for their own salary, should be entered upon the Register, and defaults therein allowed; that all suits brought by the subordinates and employes of the Street Commissioner, should be defended and contested, and each claimant be obliged to prove his employment by the Street Commissioner, and the performance of the work, and that the only ground of defence not to be interposed, in the last-named class of cases, was the the title of Charles Devlin to the office. Every other ground of defence which the laws, or the facts furnished, was to be, and was, set up. This rule has been acted upon in every instance, as I am informed by my assistants. In almost every case the plaintiff by his oath has met the exigency of this rule, and in every case of success, has had the sanction of a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

If the City has been despoiled in these actions, it can only have been done by direct perjury, and only the persons guilty of the crime ought to be held responsible. Mr. Devlin was aware of this rule of my office, and so were most, if not all, of his subordinates.

To my utter surprise, on reading for the first time on the day of the 28th of December instant, the complaints in the cases of Mr. Devlin against the City, I found that they each contained sworn allegations, that he was appointed Street Commissioner, at a salary of $5,000 per year, payable monthly, and that the City was indebted to him at that rate, for the amount to recover which he sued.

That in two instances he had taken judgment against the City for salary at that rate, with interest and costs. On inquiry of my assistants, I found that none of them knew what the salary of the Street Commissioner was, but on looking at the ordinance discovered it was but $2,500 per annum. I immediately sent for Mr. Devlin and required of him to refund me the moneys thus improperly gotten, and he gave me a check for $1,391, which, with appropriate explanations, I indorsed, and paid over to the Comptroller early the next morning. Mr. Devlin himself computed the difference between the amount to which he was entitled, and the amount recovered and received by him on the judgments.

The next day I sent for Mr. Turner, the Deputy Street Commissioner, and called his attention to his sworn allegations in the papers in his suits, that he was appointed "Deputy Street Commissioner at a salary of $2,500 per annum." I was not any better satisfied with his explanations than with those of Mr. Devlin, and not being convinced in his case that he had performed any duty or service, I required him to refund me the whole amount he had gotten upon his judgments, including interest and costs, and not deducting compensation at the ordinance rate of $1,500 per annum, for his claim as alleged Deputy Street Commissioner.

Mr. Turner gave me a certified check for $1,176, which, with appropriate explanations, I this morning indorsed to the Comptroller. I do not regard it as becoming in me to do anything more than to state the facts, as they exist, to you.

The duty I owe to my assistants, and to myself, as a public officer and as a private citizen, and the care which it has been my effort to bestow upon the department of which I am chief, render it imperative that I should promptly put you in possession of what has transpired, and leave to the gentlemen concerned their own vindication, if any is deemed necessary or required. I will add that I have to day given the Comptroller notice that he must not hereafter pay any judgments against the City, unless the transcripts are certified by my own hand.

This measure, while it will oblige me to attend to what is merely clerical, will also enable me to get knowledge of every judgment obtained, and afford opportunity to stay payments in cases of error or fraud. I annex a copy of the summons and complaint in one of the suits brought by Mr. Devlin, and by Mr. Turner. The papers, in their other suits, are substantially like those attached hereto. Yours, respectfully,

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

New-York Common Pleas.—Charles Devlin vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants: SIRS—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.

STILLWELL & SWAIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 11 Chambers st., New-York.

Dated Nov. 13, 1857.

Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—Charles Devlin vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—The plaintiff complaining shows to this Court. That at the City of New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1857, the defendants appointed the said plaintiff to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, at a salary of $5 000 per year, payable monthly. That said plaintiff then and there entered on the performance of his duties as such Street Commissioner, and continued in the performance of the same, performing all the duties required of him by said defendants up to the 1st day of November, 1857, on which day there became due to the said plaintiff the sum of $1,250, for three months salary under such appointment.

And the plaintiff further shows, that the said defendants are indebted to him in said sum of $1,250 for and on account of his said salary, and although often since requested to pay the same, the defendants have hitherto wholly neglected and refused, and still neglect and refuse so to do.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants for $1,250, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.

STILLWELL & SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles Devlin being duly sworn says, that he is the plaintiff in this action, that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

CHARLES DEVLIN.

Sworn before me this 13th day of November, 1857.

CHAS. E. PATTERSON,
Commissioner of Deeds.

District Court in the City of New-York, Second Judicial District.—Charles Turner *vs.* The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—The plaintiff complaining shows, that at the City of New-York, on the 16th day of June, 1857, the defendants, by their Street Commissioner, Charles Devlin, appointed the said plaintiff as Deputy Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, at a salary of $2,500 per year, payable monthly. That said plaintiff performed all the duties required of him by the defendants as such Deputy Street Commissioner for one month, from the 1st day of November to the 1st day of December, 1857, on which day there became due to him from the defendants, for and on account of his salary, the sum of $208 33. That the defendants are still indebted to him on said sum, and although often since requested to pay the same, the defendants have hitherto wholly neglected and refused, and still neglect and refuse so to do. Therefore, the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants for $208 33, besides costs. STILLWELL & SWAIN, Attys. Plff.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles Turner being duly sworn, says that he is the plaintiff in this action, and that the forgoing complaint is true of his own knowledge. CHARLES TURNER.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1847.
FELIX HART, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Offered for the Proposed Post-Office Site by A. T. Stewart—The Courtlandt-street Paving Job Concurred in—A Late Session, but Little Business done.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday evening, the President in the Chair.

Some time was occupied in discussing the question whether the Board should meet after the adjournment on Thursday at the usual hour, or at 1 o'clock.

More than half an hour having been expended in this way, a disturbance was heard near the door among the strangers in the lobby. It appeared that a fight was going forward. It was over in a moment. Whereupon one of the parties, Councilman VAN GLAHN, came forward to his seat, and, in much excitement, complained that he had been called out by Mr. Meyers, Assistant-Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, as he supposed to be asked some question about voting. He stated that Meyers asked him if he was going to vote for a certain measure, and that upon his refusal to answer, Meyers had attacked him.

It was proposed that a Committee of three instantly investigate the matter, and Councilman BRADY was named as one of them. Subsequently five were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Franklin, Brady, Boole, Sickles and Hughes.

The business of the Board was suspended while the Committee visited the Board of Aldermen to make complaint of the insult offered to the Board by one of its servants, and generally to investigate the truth of the matter. After being out half an hour they returned.

Councilman FRANKLIN, on the part of the delegation, presented the report of the Committee. It stated that in "a hasty manner the Committee had endeavored to get at the facts of the case, having both parties before them, but, from their conflicting statements, they are unable to find at this time who are the guilty ones, or who is to blame. But the Committee take this opportunity to censure parties who are not members of this Board interfering and interrupting the business of the Board. Therefore, resolved that the above report be accepted and the Committee discharged.

(Signed) HOMER FRANKLIN,
FRANCIS J. A. BOOLE,
JOHN H. BRADY,
HENRY HUGHES,
JESSE SICKLES."

The debate was then renewed as to the hour of meeting on Thursday.

Upon vote, the hour of one was decided on.

A gas lamp was ordered to be placed near the junction of the Third and Fourth avenues, in concurrence with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen.

The following petition was presented:

Respectfully representing, that, having learned, from the proceedings of your honorable Board of Aldermen, of a willingness on your part to dispose of that portion of the Park situated south of a line extending from Park-place to Beekman-street, and, being desirous of obtaining the same, the undersigned hereby offers to give to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the piece of ground referred to, and described in the resolution of your Board of Aldermen in respect thereto, the sum of $500,000, upon a good title therefor being conveyed. Or, if your honorable body will cause said premises to be put up for sale at public auction, in the manner prescribed by law, the undersigned pledges himself to bid therefor the said sum of $500,000.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
Corner Broadway and Chambers.

A resolution was called up to pay Councilman HOPPER the sum of $200, being the expense incurred by him in defending successfully his claim to a seat against Mr. Vance, who opposed him. The appropriation was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The report of the Committee of Finance, reducing the tax of the Mutual Insurance Company, was called up by Councilman HASWELL. Councilman OTTARSON moved to dispense with reading the report and concurrence with the Board of Aldermen. On vote, it was so agreed.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen, in directing the payment of clerks and others of the Ex-Commissioners of the Central Park.

Upon the question of regulating and grading Hamilton-square, Councilman OTTARSON moved to amend by inserting the word "Street Commissioner" instead of "Comptroller." It was finally laid upon the table.

The Cortlandt-street paving job being called up, Councilman OTTARSON asked whether such were not its title. Being answered in the affirmative, he observed, "*A pretty-looking swindle it is.*"

Upon vote, by 31 to 8, the Board concurred with the Board of Alderman.

Councilman BRADY moved the adjournment. Lost by 18 against 25.

Some other business was called up.

Councilman BRADY again moved the adjournment. On vote, lost by 16 to 27.

A motion to refer the report of the Special Committee on the reorganization of the Finance Department to the Committee of the Whole, after considerable debate was lost.

A motion was made to read.

Councilman WARNER argued strongly for its necessity.

Councilmen BOOLE and MCCAHILL also spoke to the question.

Councilman BRADY again moved the adjournment, which was lost by 14 to 26.

It was then moved to suspend the reading, and to refer to the Committee of the Whole.

Councilman OTTARSON proposed that it be printed in the minutes.

Some acute personalities passed between Councilment BOOLE and OTTARSON.

Councilman WARNER, as an amendment, moved that the report be printed in the minutes.

Councilman OTTARSON said the ordinance had never been before this Board; it originated in the other Board, and he believed the gentleman from the Thirtieth (BOOLE) stated what he believed he knew was not true, when he said the contrary. From the action of that gentleman he supposed it must go through that night; let it be printed. He said that it was a scandalously disgraceful outrage to attempt to push this thing through-to-night.

Councilman BOOLE moved the previous question. On vote, 23 against 17.

The Chair decided on the adoption of the report.

Councilman OTTARSON appealed against the decision of the Chair.

The vote was then taken—26 to 13—to refer the matter to the Committee of the Whole.

Nine P. M.—Councilman OTTARSON moved the adjournment. Lost, by 16 to 25.

A variety of motions and amendments were put and votes taken in rapid succession. It was obvious that every possible advantage would be taken by the minority of all formal and legal methods to prevent the measure from passing into Committee during the evening.

The adjournment was again called, and on vote lost, by 16 against 25.

The President from the body of the room stated that he had been a member of the Board two years, and had never moved the previous question. But when he saw the minority strive by tactics to defeat the majority in so disorderly a manner, he was forced to leave his seat and move the previous question.

A scene of indescribable confusion prevailed. Several members left. A member said, "here is comedy played here without license; an injunction ought to be obtained." Another pointed to the Chairman how members were slipping away. Councilman JONES thought the proceedings were disgraceful even to a bear-garden.

Councilman WARNER moved to lay the motion on the table, and though seconded by Councilmen OTTARSON and HEMPHILL, the President did not entertain it. Councilman WARNER protested with great indignity against what he deemed the partiality of the Chair. He proceeded until the President ordered him to be placed under arrest, and the Sergeant proceeded to where he was sitting.

Councilman BRADY also protested very strongly, and was continuing in such strain when the President ordered him also under arrest.

Councilman BRADY disregarded the notification and expressed a hope that the minority would all refuse to vote, and thus leave the Board without a quorum.

The question was then taken on calling for the previous question.

But Councilmen HEMPHILL, KINNAIRD, AVERY, CHAPMAN, OTTARSON, NOYES and FRANKLIN refused to vote, and the President declared them under arrest for contempt under the 24th rule of the Board. The vote for the previous question was 25 Yeas and 5 Nays. Next, the motion to go into Committee of the Whole was adopted. Several members left.

The house then went into Committee of the Whole upon this subject, Councilman REYNOLDS in the chair.

The reader proceeded at five minutes to ten to read the report which is very lengthy and already printed. Of course not a single individual either heard, wished to hear, or could have heard, if they had wished to hear it. It was recommended to be reported for a third reading on Thursday.

The roll was again called. The President made some amicable explanations not altogether apologetical, but deprecatory of censure, stating that it gave him great pain to enforce the rules of the office and of the Board. There had been some misunderstanding.

Councilman CRANE persisted that he was right in the course he had taken.

On motion the members were purged of their contempt.

Councilman OTTARSON was sure the President was impartial: there had been misapprehension; he had no apology either to make or demand, and intended nothing beyond legitimate opposition.

Councilman BRADY thought the majority did not exercise as much lenity and fairness to the minority as they ought to do.

Councilman KINNAIRD also explained. So did Councilman CRANE, who had occupied the Chair. He declared he would in future refrain from voting with the minority after the exhibition of to-night, although he said he had been accounted one of the minority.

The Board ordered the measure to its third reading next day.

Some other business was transacted about the loss of a horse and similar matters, and at 10½ o'clock the Board adjourned.

Marine Intelligence.

By Letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of th Board of Underwriters.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The schooner *C. G. Waterbury*, of New-York, (previously reported,) went ashore at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 21st. The wind was blowing a heavy gale from the southeast at the time. She lies head on near the undertow. 300 bbls. molasses, and 3 hhds. sugar have been landed. If the weather proves favorable, we will save most of the molasses and part of the sugar. The vessel has six feet of water in her hold. A steam-pump will be sent from Norfolk as soon as possible; with that it is expected that the vessel will be saved, without much damage.

NORFOLK, Monday, Dec. 28.

A contract has been made to get the schooner *C. G. Waterbury* off for $4,000. The schooner *L. C. Worth*, from Boston for Norfolk, is ashore 18 miles south of Cape Henry. The captain of the *L. C. W.* has contracted for $1,200 to get his vessel off. The schooner *Frank*, from Wilmington for Norfolk, is ashore on Currituck Beach. She had a very heavy easterly gale on the 25th, and we apprehend further disasters on the coast.

The Ship Grey Eagle.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The passengers by the ship *Grey Eagle* arrived here this morning from Charleston. They think the ship has gone ashore and become a total loss, but say that the Captain thought he would be able to get her to Charleston. She was freighted with flour by Messrs. MAXWELL of Richmond, and was bound for Rio Janeiro. The passengers, as before reported, were taken off by the steamship *Columbia*.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The ship *Gray Eagle*, which was dismasted off Cape Hatteras, arrived here this evening.

Loss of the United States Supply-Schooner Cobb.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The schooner *A. Cuvalle*, from the Bahamas, arrived here to-day. She reports the loss of the United States supply-schooner *Cobb*, off Abaco Point, on the 13th inst. The crew were saved and arrived here in the *Cuvalle*.

The Weather.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Dec. 30—9 A. M.
The weather is clear, cold, and calm.

SACKVILLE, N.B., Wednesday, Dec. 30—9 A.M.
The weather here is hazy and cold.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Wednesday, Dec. 30—9 A. M.
The atmosphere is cold and rather hazy.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 30—9 A. M.
Weather hazy and cold.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum—Validity of the Proposed Grant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 30.
Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Orrin Terry vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Yesterday Mr. Joseph Blunt moved for a perpetual injunction, restraining the Corporation from conveying to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum some 32 lots of land fronting on Fifty-first-street, and the Asylum from receiving it. It will be remembered that a similar motion was made before Judge DAVIES a few weeks ago, and was denied, on the grounds that the act of the Corporation being void, by granting the land *forever*, whereas the new Charter expressly provides that the Corporation could not grant a lease to any body or coporation for a term exceeding ten years, therefore the plaintiff could not be damnified, and hence there would be no necessity for an injunction.

The present application was made upon the same papers as the previous one, together with additional affidavits. Mr. Terry, the plaintiff, in his affidavit, states that the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, on the 19th of October last, conveying this land, received only twelve affirmative votes—a bare majority; that one of these votes was given by Thomas W. Adams, as Alderman of the Seventh Ward, Adams at the same time holding another office under the United States Government—that is, a weigher in the Custom House; that, by the requirement of the City Charter, that vote was void, and, consequently, the passage of the resolution was invalid—there being only eleven legal votes given for it, which was less than a majority.

Mr. Blunt read an affidavit made by himself, setting forth that there was reason to believe that the Corporation Counsel is now preparing a lease of the land in pursuance of the resolution of the Common Council.

Judge DAVIES said that even if Mr. Adams' vote was illegal it only made the conveyance more invalid than he had already decided it to be. He was not satisfied that he had a right to sustain the performance of an invalid act.

If the trustees of the Orphan Asylum should proceed to act upon the lease as if it was valid and erect buildings upon the land, any tax-payer might bring an action, avoid the lease, and enjoy all the enhanced value of the property, resulting in the improvements made thereon. He thought that he had a right to restrain illegal acts only where such acts might injure some one.

Mr. Blunt remarked that this act would injure the tax-payer. It would cast a shadow on the City's title to the land, which would be a great injury to all tax-payers who have an interest in the proceeds of the City lands.

On this very principle decrees were made in equity to prevent the transfer of notes given on gambling debts, and also to prevent the transfer of promises for the conveyance of which a bill for specific performance had been filed. He thought that any tax-payer had a right to bring a suit to avoid this lease, and it surely was proper to prevent the act at the outset instead of postponing the remedy to a time when it might be more difficult.

Mr. O'Conor, who appeared for the Asylum, said that Mr. Adams was an Alderman *de facto*, and for the purposes of this application he was a member of that Board until it ignored him and declared that he was not legally entitled to sit therein. Weighers in the Custom-House received no compensation from the Government, and were not United States officers within the meaning of the charter. The office of weigher was not a civil office of honor, trust or emolument, under the Government of the United States.

It had been decided that the printer to Congress was not such an officer. As to the principle of granting injunctions to restrain the transfer of void securities, it was acted upon only in cases in which the proofs of the invalidity might be lost or obscured by circumstances.

Mr. Blunt answered that the remedy, by injunction, was proper, to restrain trustees from disposing of the property of the *cestui que trusts*. If the Asylum should erect buildings, &c., on the property, it is competent for the Legislature to take off the restriction preventing leases of more than ten years.

In conclusion Mr. Bluntexpressed it as his opinion that it was the duty of the Court to prevent the Asylum from acquiring an apparent equity, when in fact there was no equity about it.

The Judge then took the papers, reserving his decision.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. 30.
Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt, and Clerke.

DECISIONS.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.

Dinsmore and Wood vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*—This case, which, it will be remembered, is for a *mandamus* compelling the defendants to entertain the bid of the plaintiffs for building the new Reservoir, was decided yesterday. The decision of Judge Peabody, at the Special Term, denied the motion, on the ground that there was an error of fact in the bid—it not being verified by both of the parties. The case was appealed, and yesterday the General Term rendered a decision affirming the order at Special Term. The plaintiffs will not probably appeal.

Benoit J. Panjolle vs. *John P. Ferrie.*—Judgment of Surrogate affirmed, with costs. MITCHELL, J. dissenting.

John Howard March vs. *Albert Lowry, &c.*—New sale on terms. The sale to be vacated, and new sale to be made on the defendant's paying the purchaser who opposes the motion $250, and paying to the plaintiff $10, the cost of the motion and of advertising sale heretofore incurred.

Wm. G. Lathan vs. *John J. V. Westervelt, Sheriff, etc., of New-York.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of the Empire City Bank.—Judgment of the Special Term for the claimants against the Bank affirmed, with costs.

Joseph W. Benson vs. *C. T. Cromwell.*—Judgment below affirmed, except as to the part which gives damages, costs, and allowance to the defendant; as to that part it is reversed, neither party to have the costs as against the other.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.

Simon Miller vs. *James McDonald.*—Order setting aside default granted.

The People vs. *Adam Muller.*—Demurrer overruled.

James M. Paine vs. *Wm. E. Blakeney.*—Order for commission.

Herman Makenker vs. *Frederick Mohrbeck.*—Consent and order vacating order of arrest.

Gilman Goodwin vs. *James Beatty and Wm. R. Mitchell.*—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

James Crombie vs. *Egbert Deming.*—Proceedings supplementary to execution, and order appointing a receiver, &c.

Francis Schneider vs. *John McGuire.*—Consent and order appointing a receiver, &c.

Edward N. Schmidt vs. *H. H. Kattenhorn.*—Motion to strike out part of answer, &c., granted.

MARINE COURT—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

Patrick Murphy vs. *Martin Duhine.*—The defendant keeps a grocery in Grand-street. He also is the owner of a large dog, which he keeps about his store. On the morning of the 15th of November last, a daughter of the plaintiff went to the defendant's store to make a purchase, and while there was severely bitten by the dog. The dog had previously bitten other persons to the knowledge of his owner. The physician's bill for attending the child was $25. The action being brought in the name of the father, he is only entitled to recover for loss of his child's service and for the money expended in attending upon her during the sickness of the child. Judgment for the plaintiff for $25. Another suit will be instituted in the name of the child by a guardian.

Prospects of Trade.

The tradesmen of New-Bedford held a meeting on Monday, when Mr. PARDON DEVOTT reported a series of resolutions, in substance recommending the adoption of a cash system as a general rule, and where any exception should be made, such accounts to be considered collectable semi-annually, on the 1st of January and of July. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

A meeting of the shoe manufacturers of Lynn was held on Monday evening last, to take into consideration the expediency and necessity of shortening the credits heretofore given on the sale of goods of their own manufacture. After considerable discussion upon the subject, it resulted in the choice of a Committee of Eight, to procure signatures to a pledge that no further contracts be made by the subscribers for the term of one year, on a longer credit than six months.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *Sentinel* is gratified to notice a current running once more toward the Pacific Mills, and learn that arrangements are about completed to give employment again in their Print Works—but only for a portion of the week. The Atlantic Cotton Mills, which, for some time back have only been running four days in the week, are about to resume full time.

Lieutenant Edwin F. GRAY, U. S. N., has tendered his resignation to the Department.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 30.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	83	200 Erie R.R.	s15 17⅜
12,000 Missouri State 6s	80⅜	50 do	c 17⅜
1,500 Cal. State 7s, '70	65⅜	300 do	s 17⅜
1,000 Virginia 6s	89⅞	100 do	s30 17⅜
6,000 do	90	120 Reading R.R.	54½
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	99	100 do	s60 54
1,000 Erie R. R. Bds. '75	41⅛	200 do	s3 54⅛
5,000 H. R. R. R. 1st m. b3	96	100 Harlem R. R.	6⅜
10,000 do	s60	95	250 do s3 6
1,000 H. R. R. R. 3d m't	50	130 M. S. & N. In. R. R.	18¾
500 M. C. R. R. 8 p c 1st m. S. F. c. b.	84	6 Panama R. R.	94¾
9,000 do	83⅞	87 do	94
3,000 Ga. & Chi. 2d m't	78½	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	69⅜
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.'s	84	100 do	b30 70
10 Bank State N. Y.	90	20 do	69¾
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	100	50 do	b60 70⅜
10 Park Bank	90	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	40¾
50 Market Bank	93	100 do	b15 41
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	65½	300 do	b30 41⅜
61 Del. & Had. Ca. Co.	107	405 Chic. & Rock I. R.	71
90 Cum. Coal Co	s3 9	150 do	71¾
40 do	9⅛	50 do	s60 71
200 do	s3 9⅜	50 do	b60 71⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 74	150 do	b60 71¾
5 do	73¾	50 La Crosse & Mill. R.	10¾
100 do	s10 73¾	520 do	11
100 do	c 73¾	13 C. B. & Quincey R.	59

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 N. Car. State 6s	90	50 Harlem Railroad	6¼
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	66	50 Panama Railroad	94
1,000 Gal & Chi. 2d M. B	78½	21 do	94¾
10,000 Mich C. R. R 8 p. Int. M. Sink. F. Con. B.	83½	100 Reading R. R.	s30 54⅜
5,000 do	b60	84	100 do s15 54⅜
3,000 T. H. & A. 2d Mtg	42	500 do	b30 55
5 Metropolitan Bank	99	50 M. S. & N. In. R. R.	18¾
200 Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 106	65 do	18⅞
19 Pac. M. S. Co.	66	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 41⅛
10 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	74	100 do	s30 41
50 do	s10 74	60 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	71⅜
500 Erie Railroad	18	60 La C. & Mil. R. R.	11¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s	Int. ad. 5
$2,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 1st m. 7s	Int. ad. 55¼
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Int. ad. 54⅜
$5,000 Iowa County, Wisconsin, 8s	Int. ad. 53⅛
$1,000 North Carolina 6s	Int. ad. 99¾
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. 2d mt.	Int. ad. 54½
$2,000 Watertown City 8s	Flat 33½
$745 New-York State 6s	ad. 102
$1,000 Louisiana 6s	Int. ad. 82¾
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Int. ad. 53¾
$3,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. ad. 80¾
$1,000 New-York and Harlem 2d mt. 7s	Int. ad. 51
$1,000 American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co	Int. ad. $750
$2,000 Madison City 7s	Int. ad. 50
$3,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. 8s	Int. ad. 35
$1,000 California 7s	Int. ad. $640
25 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York	67
10 shares Artisans' Bank	64⅜
20 shares Artisans' Bank	64⅜
30 shares Artisans' Bank	64
50 shares Artisans' Bank	63¾
100 shares Dry Dock Bank	104
10 shares Continental Bank	91
20 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co., of Brooklyn	131
10 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.	102
10 shares American Exchange Bank	91
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	65
25 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	97
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	97
5 shares Bank of Commerce	101
10 shares Continental Bank	91⅞
10 shares Hanover Bank	78¼
5 shares Ætna Insurance Co	107¾
5 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.	145½
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	105

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 16th inst., arrived here this evening. Her money and market advices are not encouraging. We give copious extracts from our English exchanges elsewhere. The reports of some very heavy failures form an important feature of the news. In the London money market, there continued an active demand from borrowers, especially at the Bank of England. In the open market, the choicest bills were negotiable at 9⅛@9¼ ₱ cent. English funds were dull, and Consols closed generally at 91⅞@91¼, with, however, an improving tendency, and some transactions reported at 91⅜. Bank stock closed at 217@219. On the 15th inst., $1,050,000 of gold were taken to the Bank, including $550,000 Australian. Letters from Paris state that the stock of Bullion in the Bank of France was steadily increasing, and that all mercantile houses continued the restriction of their engagements as much as possible. The final prices of the French 3 ₱ cents, on the Paris Bourse, on the 15th, were 66f. 40c. for money, and 66f. 65c. for the end of the month. Letters from Hamburg to the 13th inst. report no return of confidence, but, on the contrary, the expectation of additional failures. The London transactions in American Securities were limited. We give the latest quotations in another part of this paper. The general market accounts are discouraging, reporting a very general dullness in business, with undiminished depression in the most important interests. The British Parliament had adjourned to the 4th of February next, the Royal assent having been previously given to the Bank Issues and Indemnity Bills.

We learn from Boston that the report of the Committee appointed some weeks ago to make an investigation into the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, shows that heavy losses have been sustained—that its finances have been badly managed, and that a breach of trust has been committed by its Treasurer. It is also stated that the firm of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., of this City, are debtors to the Company to the amount of $227,000. The report further states that to aid in securing the passage of the revised Tariff act by the last Congress the Company paid out $87,000.

The notes and accounts of the branch houses in New-York and Philadelphia are found to be all correct in every particular. The Committee ask that an extension be granted to the Company in order that it may go on with its business, which it has resolved to do in case the extension be obtained.

The Money dealings in Wall-street are exceedingly quiet: never more so at the close of the year. There is almost an entire absence of the ordinary signs of preperation for the disbursements of New-Year's Day. The Exchange Market is also on a stand, as no regular steamer sails on Saturday, and bill buyers are indisposed to move in anticipation, while a week or ten days' later news from the other side is pending. The letters by the *Niagara* to arrive at Boston, and the *Atlantic* to arrive here, will probably come together by Monday next, in fair season to reply by the *Persia* on Wednesday. The English dates by the *Atlantic* will be to Wednesday, December 23d. The *Arago*, December 16, from Southampton is now overdue at this port. The rates on London are 109¼@109⅜ for very select names, while undoubted bills are offered at 108½@109 ₱ cent. Francs are 5 27½@5.20. The North of Europe exchanges are unsettled since the last mail from the Continent. Very few bills were made in that direction this week for the Boston steamer.

The Specie shipments from New-York and Boston for the month of September, including $780,0000 from the last-named port by the Cunard steamer to-day, were as follows, the principal destination being England:

From New-York	$7,518,000
From Boston	2,515,000
Together	$10,033,000

The Specie reserve in the Banks of the two cities, after the foregoing heavy export demand, as follows:

	Close of Nov.	Close of Dec.
New-York	$24,303,000	$27,142,000
Boston	4,160,000	4,789,000
Together	$28,463,000	$31,931,000

The gain after shipping $10,033,000, and resuming Specie payments in full, during